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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Newfoundland Looks Us Over

NEXT week we welcome to Ottawa the Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C., Chairman of the Newfoundland National Convention which has been trying for the past year to make history and is finding it no easy job. After many months of discussion, Mr. Bradley led a group to London to ask what England would do to help Newfoundland regain the Dominion Status which it gave up in 1933 under a load of debt. Now he leads another group to Ottawa to consider joining our Dominion.

Canadians, specially those of us who live in the central provinces, must keep reminding ourselves that Mr. Bradley and his group are here to look us over and not *vice versa*. Most of the Canadians that they have met probably live in the provinces nearest to Newfoundland, and those Canadians are not likely to have given them an exaggerated opinion of the benefits of Confederation.

We ourselves believe that all the provinces have gained from Confederation. Some have obviously gained more than others and have not always lived up to their resulting responsibilities to the rest. On the other hand, if some of our Maritime Provincials looked more often at Newfoundland's history of poverty, instability, indebtedness, and finally loss of political freedom they might be more ready to thank their leaders who brought them into Canada.

We believe that if Newfoundland joined Canada both could gain. Newfoundlanders would get a higher and steadier standard of living and an assured political independence within the Canadian constitution. What Canadians would gain would be less tangible: large natural resources that might become valuable, the political and social unity of the northern half of their continent, and the strategic unity of its northern defences. And who knows what new cabinet ministers and bankers are still to come from those fog- and rock-bound regions?

But we can afford to do without these benefits for a little while longer. The cost of bringing Newfoundland into Confederation is likely to be very high indeed, as is shown in an article on page 6 of this issue. We doubt whether any terms which Ottawa should offer at the present time would be acceptable to Mr. Bradley's group or the Convention which they represent. Newfoundlanders, like Canadians, have been very prosperous for the past few years, and they may over-value themselves. Moreover, although a future slump in business is inevitable, some Newfoundland politicians would no doubt, when the time came, blame it all on Confederation — thereby showing themselves admirably adapted to politics in one of Canada's Maritime provinces.

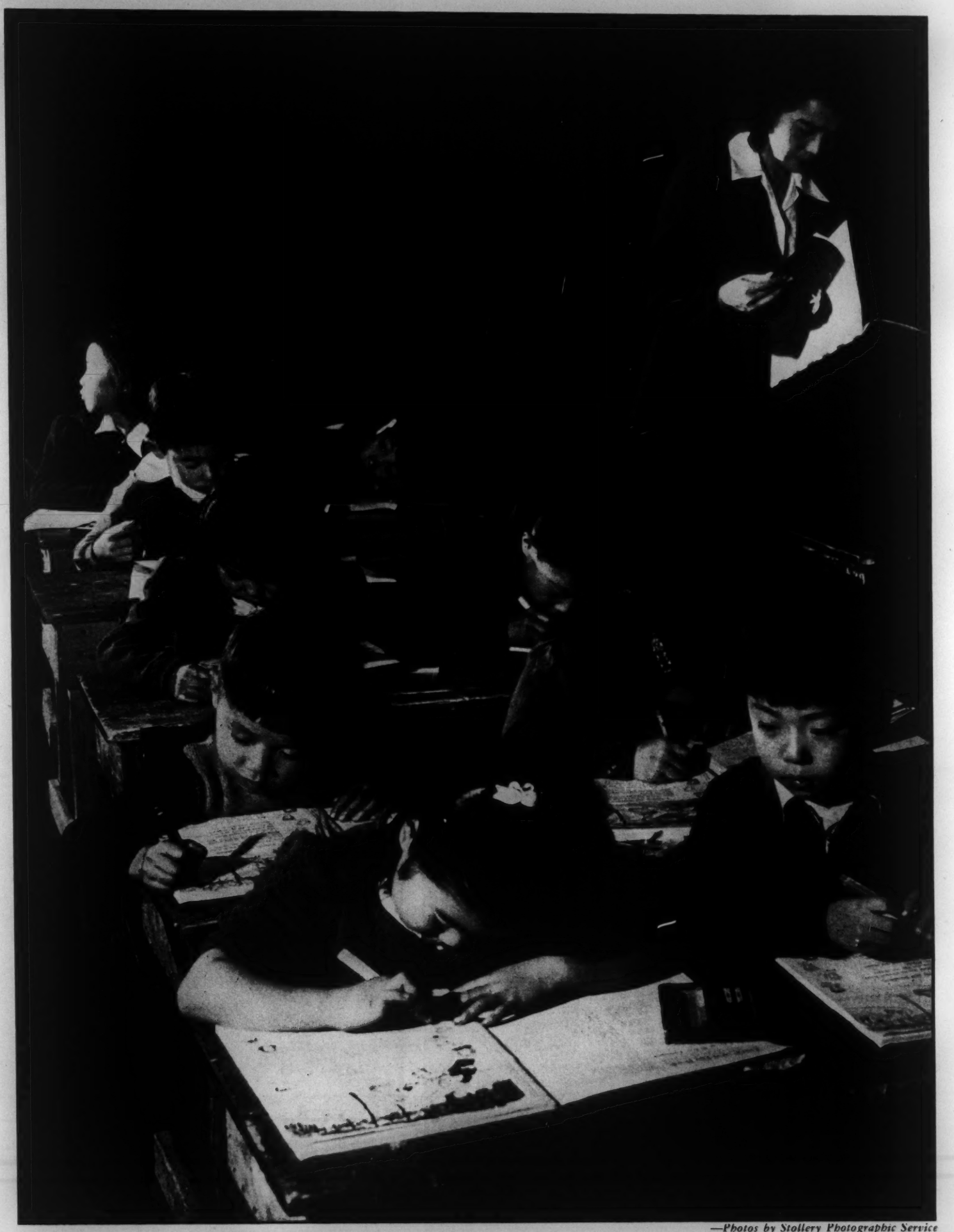
So we hope that Ottawa will not be too anxious to reach an agreement just now. An agreement in a couple of years' time might bear better with all of us.

Guns or Butter Again

WHEN Mr. Truman was in Ottawa he is reported to have said: "We intend to expend our energies and invest our substance in promoting world recovery, by assisting those who are able and willing to make their maximum contribution to the same cause. We intend to support those who are determined to govern themselves in their own way and who honor the right of others to do likewise." These sentiments were vigorously applauded by our members of Parliament.

The same day the United States Secretary of Agriculture announced the end of sugar rationing, and it is generally understood that this was as a result, not of any increased supply of sugar but of the unwillingness of the average American to put up with the controls any longer. What does the President mean by "investing our substance in promoting world recovery" if he does not mean going without

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photos by Stollery Photographic Service

Canadian children of Japanese origin attend school while their families, who have come east to seek new homes, live temporarily in former R.C.A.F. quarters at Fingal, Ont. Story and pictures on page 3.

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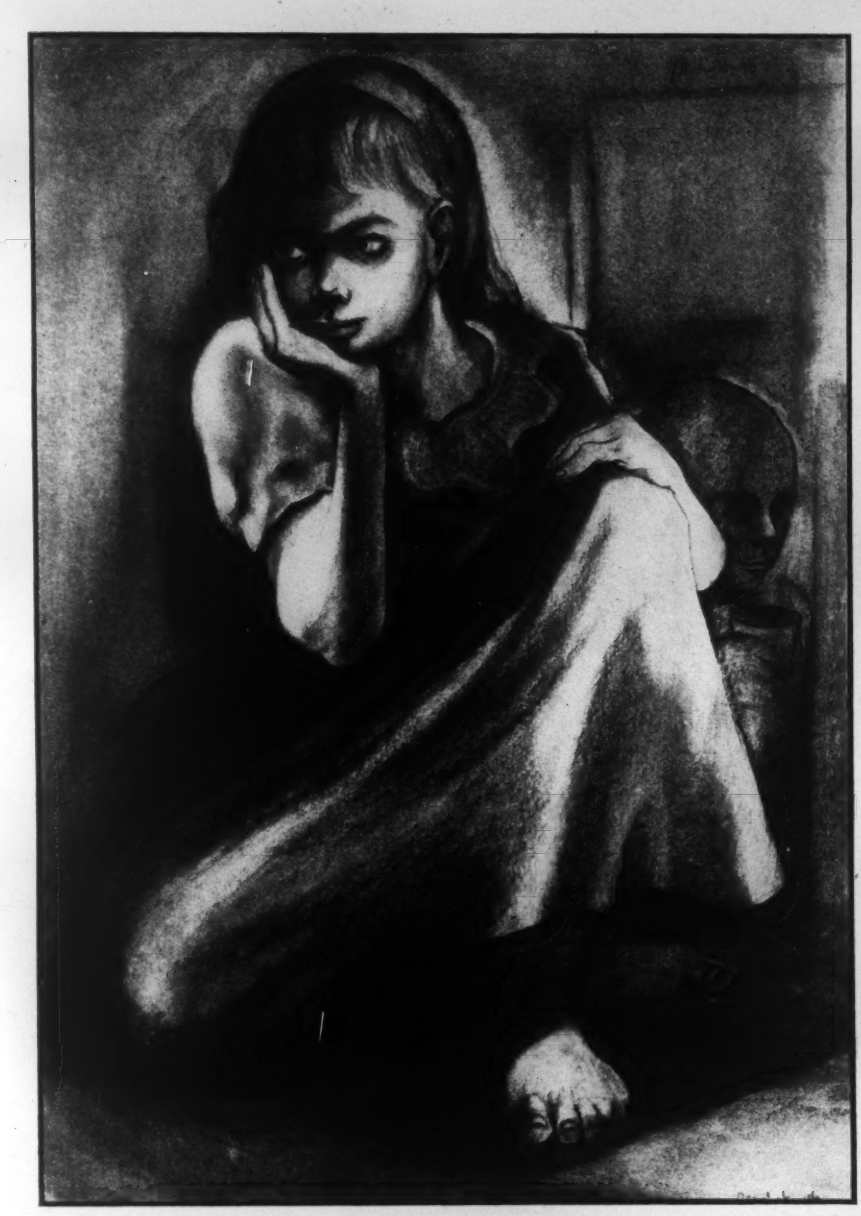
Canadian Artist Prefers Humans to Landscapes



"Listening", recent drawing by young Canadian artist, Jack Nichols. This picture is representative of the more tender qualities of this painter's work.

"Old Man With Horse", was painted in 1942. Until 1943, Nichols was busy portraying poverty.

Canteen scene drawn during service with Navy. It is now in Royal Canadian Navy's collection.

"Sick Boy With Glass" is in the collection of the Art Gallery of Toronto. Typical of his early work, it was drawn without aid of a model. Like Hogarth, Nichols rarely draws his subjects from models.

"Soldiers Returning To Ship" was conceived while Nichols was an Official War Artist in European waters at the time of Dunkirk. Mainly in monochrome.

By Paul Duval

A CRITIC possessing any degree of taste hesitates to declare the rightness of his predictions in print. Occasionally, however, such an attitude is quite human, apart from justifying the existence of critics generally. We were, therefore, pleased when Jack Nichols, the young Canadian painter, recently received one of the coveted Guggenheim Fellowships.

More than three years ago we went out on a limb and declared in these pages: "If any of the younger painters possesses the impelling force of latent genius, it is Jack Nichols". . . Today we have no desire to delete our earlier suggestion of great ability.

Born in Montreal, Nichols is mainly interested in, and devoted to, the metropolitan scene. Landscape has no attraction for him. In 1944, however, he was commissioned as an official war artist serving with the Royal Canadian Navy, and for two-and-a-half years he portrayed the human element of naval life. During this period at sea Nichols reached an important stage in his artistic maturity.

Now twenty-six, Jack Nichols is the second Canadian painter to receive a Guggenheim award. He intends to spend his Fellowship year in the U.S. painting human beings who interest him wherever he finds them.

Artist at work on painting for Naval War Records

Gunnery School Is Centre for Jap-Canadians

Takako Arima, 5½, came from B.C. with her family to the dispersal centre for Canadian Families of Japanese origin which is run by Department of Labor in former R.C.A.F. Gunnery school at Fingal, Ont.

The Ontario Department of Education has established a three-room school at Fingal for children of Japanese Canadians who are living there temporarily.

The school is operated by three women teachers who find the youngsters diligent and attentive. The library (above) proves popular with all ages.

J. S. Burns, in charge of the Fingal centre, with T. C. Orford, messing officer (left), and a group seeking employment. Miss Omori (third from right) has taken a job with the Salvation Army in Toronto.

By N. M. McDougall

IN THE former R.C.A.F. Bombing and Gunnery School at Fingal, Ont., seven miles south of St. Thomas, the Dominion Department of Labor operates a dispersal centre for Canadian families of Japanese origin who have come east to find new homes and to re-establish themselves in their various occupations. For a group of people who have undergone a long period of unsettled conditions, the Centre is the last step in their search for a permanent residence, and brings nearer to realization their hopes of normal citizenship.

With more than two-thirds of them Canadian born—many being second and third generation Canadians—the majority are well pleased with their new surroundings, some even expressing regret that they had not come to Eastern Canada years ago. Others say they realize now that it is a mistake for people of one racial origin to congregate in one area.

Many occupations are represented by the people who have passed through the Centre and by those not yet placed. They include fishermen, carpenters, cooks, millwrights, domestics, nursing aids, girls with business training, farmers and orchard men. They are aided in finding employment by a field officer. Whenever possible an interview between employer and applicant is arranged and if conditions are satisfactory and housing accommodation is available, the man and his family leave the Centre to found their new home.

The man in charge at Fingal is J. S. Burns, who first began working among the Japanese in 1942, when he was with the British Columbia Security Commission. Prior to coming to Fingal, he was in charge of camps at Lake Centre, B.C., and at Neys, in Northern Ontario. He reports that on the whole employers are very well satisfied with Japanese-Canadians.

A feature of the Fingal Centre is the three-room grade school located in the former Airmen's Lounge conducted in cooperation with the Ontario Department of Education.

The teachers find from compositions written by the students that their ambitions are those of most Canadian school children. The boys want to become doctors and engineers, while the girls choose nursing, dressmaking and teaching. Lately, however, after seeing taxis coming into the Centre, many boys have forgotten about the medical profession and hope to become cab-drivers.

Former lounge takes on new usefulness. Many Japanese Canadians using the centre believe it was a mistake for their ancestors to settle in one place.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Free Speech at a Drama Festival Is Essential to Little Theatre

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAVING taken part in one of the many discussions about the Edmonton production of "My Heart's in the Highlands" during the Dominion Drama Festival here, I was very much interested in Mrs. Howard's letter (S.N., June 7).

I have no doubt that every play presented received the same attention as Mrs. Howard's at some time during the week from other members of the audience, but as Mr. Coulter pointed out in his article, he mentioned the Edmonton entry merely to illustrate the kind of interest and controversy aroused by each of the thirteen performances.

As for Mrs. Howard's assertion that there should be only one adjudicator for the Festival . . . why, of course! But I think what she really means to say is one *official* adjudicator, and that is just what we have. However, she must not forget that every theatre-goer has justifiable reason to consider himself an unofficial adjudicator, and moreover, has every right to express his opinions, as did Mr. Coulter, before, during or after the final awards. Mr. Coulter was in no way concerned with the results except as an interested observer, and I feel sure that what he had to say in private discussion or on the radio could in no sense be said to have influenced (either by "pressure or intimidation") the adjudicator's final decisions.

By advocating the suppression of free speech on the part of an audience during a Drama Festival, Mrs. Howard would seem to discourage the very essence of the Little Theatre Movement. But to be consistent she might well have to restrict herself in future to "a high priesthood of interpretation" . . . a condition she herself would be the first to deplore, but which is, to my mind, no worse than that of an audience condemned to silence.

Father Legault's presentation of "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" was indeed worthy of receiving the Bessborough trophy. Whether or not the players are semi-professionals is beside the point for there is no rule preventing groups of this kind from competing in the Festival, and most of us have been quite aware of this fact for some time.

KATHARINE SHERWOOD FOX

London, Ont.

A "Sweden" or a "Belgium"?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR Front Page comments (S.N., June 7) you say: "The military security of Canada and that of the United States are inextricably mixed up together, and it is practicably inconceivable that either of them should find itself engaged in serious conflict without the other being equally engaged." How come? Of course, if Canada is determined to commit suicide in the next war which — if there is to be a next war—will be between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., then mixing itself up with the United States is the way to do it.

But there is another and much more sensible way, and that is to escape suicide by Canada declaring itself a neutral nation in the event of a war between these two powers —or any other powers—and refuse to give any assistance now or later to the United States in the way of military agreements or bases on Canadian soil.

The next war will not be a war of men but of projectiles, and if the U.S.S.R. wants to have bases on this continent there is a sizable area in Alaska—which, by the way, once belonged to Russia—for her purposes. All the talk we hear about Canada being "the Belgium of the next war" is so much propaganda to prepare the minds of the Canadian to acquiesce in warlike arrangements with the U.S.

Let Canada follow the example of Switzerland and Sweden and keep out of brawls between belligerent nations.

CHARLES H. HUESTIS

Edmonton, Alta.

Nil Admirari

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent issue (S.N., June 7) there is an article highly defamatory of the Canadian judiciary which has been copied from the *Fortnightly Law Journal*, Toronto, and which is as follows: "The judiciary of Canada had been riddled with dismissals until no Court would hear an application."

The editor of the *Fortnightly Law Journal* has been sniping at the Liberal Party in almost every issue of his paper, and when this defamation of the Canadian judges is printed in the SATURDAY NIGHT without comment no doubt it will surprise many of its readers.

G. N. GORDON, K.C.

Peterborough, Ont.

Free Enterprise

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN apologist for free enterprise, your financial editor probably does all that is possible, considering the case he has to defend.

He used as an argument in favor of privately owned industry (S.N., June 7) the excellent record of production on this continent during wartime, conveniently overlooking the fact that in Canada we operated to a large degree under a planned economy, the planning and control being done by the Department of Munitions and Supply which, in addition to controlling private companies, also operated several large Crown companies. The Government supplied the market for the output and as an incentive allowed large profits.

It is interesting to recall the proposal to restrict profits to five per cent and what became of it. In the House of Commons Mr. Howe reported that after several months, in which he appealed to patriotism and the national welfare, he was unable to place one order under the five per cent limitation. A superficial observer might conclude that most of these profits were recovered by the excess profits tax but he would be unaware of "accelerated depreciation" and other schemes to circumvent such taxes.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. MCMANUS

Boston-Yarmouth Trip

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ERNEST Buckler in a recent article (S.N., May 10) stated that the resumption of passenger boat service between Boston and Yarmouth had been postponed until 1948. But Nova Scotia newspapers, the C.P.R. passenger service, and even the *New Yorker* have given a different and more accurate statement. Since June 1 the "S.S. Yarmouth" has been sailing three times a week from Boston for Yarmouth, making a complete round trip. Anyone wishing to travel by her should expect to sail at 4:30 p.m. E.D.T.

Ottawa, Ont. GRACE S. LEWIS

New York's Escapists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on the article "The Escapists Steal the Show in New York's Cool Springtime" by Nat Benson (S.N., May 10). This article was very interesting and well written; many of our teachers have commented that it is worthy of special praise.

Toronto, Ont. W. P. FERGUSON

Washington Correction

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. JAY Miller's column recently violated your reputation of an almost complete absence of errors. A few weeks ago he referred to the speech opening the 1948 presidential campaign by Mr. Truman's Postmaster-General, Mr. *Farley!*

Perth, Ont. EDWARD D. MAHER

David, Goliath and Amber

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HESITATED before I wrote a letter to the *Globe and Mail* (May 14) in reply to Professor Cornish's brilliant effort to suppress the obscene. He is an educational Goliath and I am an untrained David. Then it was with great pleasure I read your editorial on the professor and Amber (S.N., May 17). It was so much more effective and also superb entertainment.

People are curious in more ways than one and banned books and "Adult Entertainment" signs arouse curiosity.

Toronto, Ont. S. WADHAMS

Talent in Quebec

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I UNDERSTAND that the successes of young French Canadian singers and players, in open competition, has sort of baffled the rest of Canada which is not led to expect such virtuosity from Senator Bouchard's "dark domain".

Perhaps an item appearing in this week's *Le Devoir* will help enlighten the situation. The paper mourns the passing of Mr. Alphonse Martin, well known Montreal musician who was organist at St. Mary's (Irish) Church. It is noted that Mr. Martin leaves to mourn his loss "his wife, née Corinne Boisvert, organist at Saint-Jean-Vianney Church, Rosemont and professor of pianoforte; his daughters, Mlle. Gilberte Martin, Prix d'Europe 1930, professor at the Conservatoire de Musique de la province; Rolande, violinist (Mme. Jean Tourangeau); Marcelle (Mme. Fernand Graton), Prix d'Europe 1941, organist at St. Viateur Church, Outremont; Gisèle, chanteuse, (Mme. Bernard Neveu); Madeleine, pianist and organist at Saint Anselme Church; Raymonde, violoncellist, Prix Archambault 1947; and Réjane, organist at Stathmore."

An item such as this passes almost unnoticed in Montreal beyond the sorrow at the loss of a friend, but it illustrates the wealth of talent which resides here — Canadian talent — which does not get the recognition and help it deserves in a city which hasn't even provided itself with a decent concert hall. Provincial autonomy will have to do better than this if it hopes to keep us faithful.

Montreal, Que. VICTOR SOUCISSE

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

IN VIEW of the public uneasiness over the disconcerting lack of progress of the United Nations, we like the suggestion of an interim measure whereby any country winning an unauthorized war shall be deemed to have lost.

•

Speaking in Barcelona, Generalissimo Franco declared that he would hold on to his job for the rest of his life. This should delight his opponents who have always known that, sooner or later, he would be obliged to relinquish his office.

•

A member of the Senate, interested in ornithology, said in an interview that Parliament Hill is haunted by woodpeckers. We leave our readers to finish this one.

•

The young Detroit high school graduate who posed as a doctor for 18 months is reported to have performed many operations without losing a patient. It is not clear if this was the circumstance which first aroused the suspicions of the police.

•

Going Up?

The press has published a rumor that Russia has an atomic bomb the size of a tennis ball, with a pulverization range of 53 miles and a vertical lift of six miles. Maybe this prompted the U.S. senator who said that Russia is carrying things a bit too far.

•

Dr. Robert Broom, Scottish anthropologist conducting research in Africa, announces that large, ape-like beings once inhabited the jungle, who were "nearly human." Even today, there are said to be traces of this aspiration in some parts of the world.

•

A New Jersey movie theatre attaches a bottle-warming device to seats for parents who bring infants along. It would be an added convenience if infants having trouble with their parents were able to leave them under the care of the management.

•

Canada's Doukhobors are said to be sharing one another's wives, an idea which may have something to do with the virtue of bearing one another's burdens.

•

A serious lack of corpses for medical schools caused the Melbourne (Australia) University authorities to bring the matter to the attention of Reconstruction Minister John Dedman. He is now reported to be alive to the situation.

•

From Tomorrow's Paper?

Lady offers silver butter dish complete with knife, in exchange for anything useful.

•

A contributor to a music magazine states that bagpipes are as old as civilization, but there is another school of thought which believes that civilization is making definite progress.

•

A sports columnist remarks that even the best golfers have periodical spells when they are right off the game. This happens to us regularly, and usually lasts from January 1 to December 31.

•

The press is to be commended for giving space to a story of real old-fashioned politeness in which a motorist having knocked an old man down in the highway, stopped his car and lifted the victim to the side of the road before driving on again.

•

Resistance to high prices is apparently taking effect. The Director of Brookfield Zoo, Chicago, reports a price cut in live snakes from 30 cents to 17½ cents a pound.

•

Following a warning that ice taken from the rivers and lakes contains dangerous germs and should not be used in drinks, it should be noted that the risk can be reduced by boiling the ice before use.

•

The thief who broke into the home of an Ontario income tax official the other day is said to have escaped without losing a cent.

—Photo by Lorne Bartlett

The Rev. Charles H. MacDonald, minister of two rural Ontario parishes at Lucknow and Dungannon for 22 years, has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. See story p. 20.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

things like sugar so that supplies can be made available to people whose needs are much greater and who, according to our way of thinking deserve support?

And what does our Government mean by abandoning butter rationing the same week? Would we prefer to give up butter now, to rebuild Europe, or provide guns at a later date to knock it down again after someone else has built it up in a way we do not like?

New Chancellor

THE Right Hon. Vincent Massey is a leader in public affairs and is the leading patron of arts and letters in this country. He has now been appointed Chancellor of the University of Toronto. We congratulate both him and the University very warmly, although we should have been happy to see Chancellor Cody, who fought many battles for the University, finish his appointed term.

The brawl which broke out over the appointment had nothing to do with Mr. Massey's qualifications. For some fifteen years there has been a growing gulf between the Board of Governors and the teaching staff in the University of Toronto, and indeed a similar development has been noticeable in some other Canadian universities. Dr. Cody's appointment as President in 1933, at the age of 64 when his predecessor was retiring at 65, was viewed with misgivings by some of his friends, and in the latter years of his administration the University lacked the firm hand which had been his in the earlier years. When he became Chancellor two years ago it probably needed some reorganization.

The Board of Governors, with a new head and some new blood, set about the task. But the people who have chiefly felt the impact of the new broom are the teaching staff, many of them outstanding Canadian thinkers, most of them intensely loyal to their University, and almost all of them grossly overworked owing to the great numbers of ex-servicemen on the rolls. A recent cause of annoyance among the staff has been a questionnaire, of a correspondence-school type, which these men and women have had to fill in regarding their daily activities. They feel they are being treated like children. The earlier refusal of the Senate to endorse the nomination was in large measure a vote against the Board of Governors which had been responsible for having it put forward at this particular time.

The Board will no doubt work more closely with the staff from now on, and may get more help than it expects. We can think of several universities where members of the teaching staff are in complete charge, not only of discipline and curriculum, but of appointments, organization and finance. Some of them, like Oxford and Cambridge, have done quite well.

Election Prospect

THE very obvious improvement in Mr. King's health, combined with the interesting if somewhat sentimental consideration that if he remains in office for another eleven months he will beat the Commonwealth record for length of prime ministership, which at present belongs to Sir Robert Walpole, has materially altered the outlook for the dissolution of the present Parliament of Canada. Nobody doubts that Mr. King is very fond of breaking records, and the breaking of this one would reflect considerable glory not only on himself but on the Liberal party, which has maintained itself in power during thirty-five out of the last fifty years—an achievement which must be reckoned as a sign of high political astuteness even by those who maintain that it was chiefly due to policies of compromise and evasion. Most independent critics, we imagine, are prepared to admit that in a country like Canada a considerable amount of compromise and evasion is necessary and justifiable—is indeed the proper course of statesmanship.

Whether the postponement of a general election until after the middle of 1948 is a wise step from the point of view of the Liberal party is perhaps open to question. If there were any prospect of the feud between the Dominion and the two larger provinces being ended within this period we should say that delay would be advantageous to the Liberals. We can see no such prospect, and neither, we think, can anybody else. Its intensification is all to the advantage of the Conservatives, while the development of some degree of business recession during the interval might work to the advantage of the Socialists, and the two forces together might easily produce a three-party House of Commons and compel a coalition Government.

Rise of Philosophy

THE increased popularity of philosophy is one of the marked phenomena of our time. It has been going on for thirty years, ever since men began to realize that the easy and optimistic assumptions of the pre-1914 era were no longer tenable, and began transferring their interest from the "real" world of things and actions, the subject matter of science, to the world of "value", founded on ideals of moral and aesthetic perfection. It is one of the healthiest and most promising signs of the age, and the sooner the religious organizations begin to take advantage of it and to restore the philosophical element to their thinking (some of them have almost completely abandoned it in their surrender to the "practical" preoccupations of the pre-1914 era) the better it will be for everybody.

As is natural in an age of comic-strips and magazine-digests, this interest in philosophy tends rather too much towards an interest in the philosophers and their personal drama; hence the spate of books on the lives of great thinkers. Something of this exaggerated interest in personality leads to the production of books like the two now lying on our desk, "Philosopher's Quest" by Erwin Edman (Macmillan, $3.50) and "Essays in Science and Philosophy" by Alfred North Whitehead (McLeod, $5.75). They are not rounded statements of their authors' concept of the universe, but rather fragmentary records of adventures in the realm of abstract speculation. Edman is a New Yorker born and bred, who has become acutely conscious of the misery which so many men of this era suffer because of their inability to find any purpose in the world of finite events. Whitehead is an Englishman long domiciled in Boston, who seems to be unquestionably the ablest living thinker at the task of restating fundamental philosophic concepts in the language and with the background suited to the time. Both books have the charm of a fine mind and complete sincerity.

That of Whitehead can hardly fail to drive many readers to a more complete exposition of his views, such as can be found in "Process and Reality" and other volumes. The essence of the Whitehead philosophy is that the universe consists of two worlds, that of Value and that of Action, and that "each world is futile except in its function of embodying the other". Neither world has real existence apart from the other; we can think of each world separately but wherever we do so we are abstracting it from reality. No writer has produced an account more satisfying to this generation, of the meaning of the mystery in which man finds himself a part, nor an account more calculated to lead man back to that sense of awe and reverence which is the essence of religion.

Filching a Good Name

THE parents of President Truman, with what now seems like a remarkable prescience of the methods by which he was destined to acquire leadership among the American people, decided that he should go through life with no more formal prenomen than the affectionate diminutive of "Harry"; and in order to make sure that even his second name should never be used for an effect of pomposity they made it consist of nothing but the initial S., which might (but does not) stand for anything from Samuel to Synesius. The result is that it is impossible, with accuracy, to refer to Mr. Truman by any name which does not suggest kindliness and brotherly love. We are thinking, of course, of its effect in the Western European languages; what it sounds like in Russian we have no idea.

We are therefore distressed to find the Toronto *Star* trying to convert the President's name into "Henry S. Truman." The *Star* does not do these things without reason, and we look forward with some apprehension to the time when it will transfer the name "Harry" to one Henry Agard Wallace, who has no right to it whatever, has never used it, and probably will not like it.

Inane Debating

THE description of the House of Commons' debate on the measure dealing with Discipline of United States Forces in Canada which Mr. Wilfrid Eggleston contributed to last week's SATURDAY NIGHT must have caused many of our readers to wonder what it is that occasionally — and not too infrequently — causes the House to wander off into those morasses of silliness. From all that we know of the House of Commons at Westminster it must be very seldom indeed that it indulges for more than a few minutes at a time in exhibitions of this sort. We hesitate to believe that this is because the average quality of membership is markedly superior to that of Ottawa; and the only other alternative seems to be that the British House may have better rules or be firmer and more consistent in the enforcement of them.

We are inclined to think that the trouble at Ottawa is largely due to antiquated rules and partly to a long tradition of easy-going administration on the part of speakers and chairmen. These weaknesses were not so serious in the good old times when the House had a much smaller nation to do much less governing for. But in 1947 a Parliament which has to deal with all the problems, economic and social as well as political, of a nation which is now a leader among the Middle Powers ought to be very business-like.

DARK HORSE FROM DELHI *Copyright in All Countries*

Communist Dialect

IT IS glad news that the United Nations Subcommittee On Freedom of Information and the Press has decided to throw out the word "Fascism" from its vocabulary, largely, we understand, through the efforts of Canada's George V. Ferguson, Professor Chaffee of the U.S., and the writer generally known as "Pertinax" of France. The Russians, who introduced the resolution in its original form, refused to vote for it as amended. Their proposal called for action to "help the broad masses of the people to counteract the remnants of Fascism," which is pure Communist dialect. The resolution as passed proposed merely to counteract "false and tendentious information tending to a recrudescence of world conflict and emanating from former Nazi, Fascist and from Japanese sources". It is not exactly beautiful English, but at least it is not Muscovite.

The Communists have taken to using the word "Fascist" to designate anything they do not like. It no longer has any definite meaning, and should not be employed in serious discussion or in official documents. It is just as impossible for a democratic country to admit that anything which is opposed to Communism is necessarily Fascist, as it would be to admit that anything which is opposed to Fascism is Communist.

Against U.N. Principles

THE Hutterites are a religious body which believes in the cooperative ownership of agricultural property, and they consequently organize themselves into "colonies" for the purpose of holding land. This is an entirely lawful procedure, and even the province of Alberta has not gone so far as to question the property rights of any such colony. It has this year, however, enacted a law requiring that such colonies shall not exceed 6400 acres and shall be at least forty miles apart. The Hutterites propose to challenge the validity of this legislation. We have naturally no idea whether their challenge will succeed or not, but we recall that property and civil rights are in the field of provincial jurisdiction, that the province of Quebec has already gravely invaded the property rights of owners whose property is used for the (at present) entirely lawful purpose of advocating Communism, and that there is no Bill of Rights in Canada to restrict the freedom of any province to do what it likes in the spheres assigned to it provided that it does not interfere with the freedom of the Dominion in the Dominion's own spheres.

However, we have no doubt that the Alberta legislation involves discrimination on the ground of religion and is therefore a violation of a basic principle of the United Nations. There is unfortunately, no means by which Canadian provinces can be prevented from violating the basic principles of the United Nations—unless the violation involves also a violation of the British North America Act. Perhaps there should be.

BLEAT FROM A "SHEEP"

(In reply to J. E. Parsons' verses "Groceteria," which appeared in a recent issue.)

PARSONS! thou shouldst be with us at this hour:
The "sheep" have need of thee, as ever when
(Disguised as patient women or mere men)
The shelves of groceterias they scour
For items to make use of or devour—
In vain, alas! In vain, I say again,
Who would discover that within thy ken
Which gives thee preference—a hidden power!

For, seemingly, thou art a soul apart.
Thy voice—doth it command servility?
Or hast thou cultivated some dark art
To gain thy provender in secrecy?
Reveal it to us, Parsons, who art smart,
That we, the sheep we are, may follow thee.

J. O. PLUMMER

HUSBAND SONG

O MISTRESS mine, still primping, combing,
Tell me whither are you roaming?
I'm still waiting down below.
And she answers—pretty sweeting—
"To the Junior Leaguers' meeting
Where you're not allowed to go.

"You may drive me there, my deary,
Then come back, with spirit cheery,
And dig dandelions out.
If, perchance, you tire of kneeling,
You may wash the kitchen ceiling.
Call for me at twelve—about."

J. E. M.

Newfoundland a Province; Can Canada Afford It?

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

Should Newfoundland join Confederation? A glance at a map suggests that it should; but we must count the cost.

Newfoundland, a poor country, has prospered during the war. Government revenues have soared, and debts have been cut down. But government expenditures have gone up too, to a level that probably is beyond the earning power of the country. And if it joined Canada its largest single source of government income—customs duties on goods bought from Canada—would disappear entirely. How much can we afford to pay as a provincial subsidy, and is there anything that we can get in exchange?

Next week a delegation from Newfoundland arrives in Ottawa to discuss joining Canada. Similar discussions have been held twice before; but in 1867 Newfoundland said No, and in 1895 we said No. What will happen this time?

NEXT week a group of Newfoundlanders will be in Ottawa talking about joining Canada. At first sight this seems to be a great possibility for us, the chance of a lifetime. Newfoundland itself is a huge island, and Labrador which it owns is even bigger. Looking at the map, they seem to belong in Canada. We have built great airports there, at Goose and at Gander, and thousands of Canadian sailors and airmen have been in and out of Newfoundland all through the war. The land is said to be barren, but so were vast areas of Canada before we learned how to grow wheat there, or to mine gold, or to make newsprint. Nevertheless, even if the Newfoundlanders want to join us, we shall do well to think it over carefully.

Not since 1905 have we added a province to Canada. Then we carved Alberta and Saskatchewan out of our own Northwest Territories. Those were the golden days of the West; the new provinces were lands of opportunity. Newfoundland today seems as poor as they seemed rich.

New Brunswick is by no means the richest province of Canada, but beside Newfoundland it looks wealthy. New Brunswick is smaller: 30,000 square miles compared with Newfoundland's 43,000 (and Labrador is 110,000 in addition). But New Brunswick's population of 480,000, scattered though it is, is greater than Newfoundland's 310,000, which includes about 4,000 in Labrador.

In New Brunswick there are several basic industries: farming and forestry and fishing and quite a bit of manufacturing in Saint John and Moncton. In Newfoundland more than half the people are directly dependent on fishing which gives them a poor and unsteady living. The country is so rough that there is virtually no agriculture. The fishermen in their isolated communities, work patches of ground, and there are a few fertile areas in the island, but it has been estimated that only some 110,000 acres are used in any form. New Brunswick has almost ten times this area in field crops alone.

In addition to the fishing industry Newfoundland has two paper mills (one said to be the largest in the world), a number of lumber mills, one iron mine that produces low grade ore, and another being opened up in Labrador, a base metal mine that produces a mixture of metals that are not easy to work, and some tiny manufacturing establishments in St. John's. And that is about all.

The main street of St. John's is Water Street, and the Water Street merchants are the only well-to-do people in the country. They are primarily traders, buying fish from the fisher-folk in the "Outports" and selling to them, for cash or credit, the gear and tackle and supplies that they need. The merchants also own the small manufacturing establishments. They have been criticized for many things, but never for selling their goods at low prices.

Very Hard Times

Newfoundland cod is sold in many parts of the world, chiefly in relatively poor parts where the Roman Catholic faith is strong; Portugal and Spain, Latin America, the West Indies. In depression times people are too poor even to buy codfish; markets fall off and prices drop. Then there are very hard times in Newfoundland. People go short of food and clothing, debts pile up, and the government, its own debt mounting rapidly, tries to do what it can in the way of relief.

Such was the background of the last time—in 1895—when the Newfoundlanders came to Ottawa to discuss Confederation. At that time Canada refused to take Newfoundland in on the terms suggested; the debt was too large and the revenues too small.

Early in the 1930's the same situation arose and this time, following the recommendation of a Royal Commission, Newfoundland gave up its political freedom. It ceased to be a Dominion, and became a colony administered by a Commission of Government appointed from London. In return, the British government paid its deficits and met the interest on its debts.

With the war came new prosperity and new possibilities. Fish, minerals, and forest products were all wanted urgently. Prices rose. Private debts were paid off, and large government deficits turned into even larger surpluses.

Part of the prosperity flowed from the "armies of occupation." The British and Canadian navies made use of St. John's and other harbors. In 1940 the United States was given a 99-year lease of four areas for the purpose of establishing air and naval bases. And Canada developed the huge airports at Gander, and at Goose in Labrador, under leases which were for the same period of time but which do not give the same completely sovereign and independent powers as were given to the Americans.

During the war Newfoundland was an essential link in the air chain between North America and Europe. Now, with trans-Atlantic commercial flying developing by leaps and bounds, Newfoundland's importance seems to be growing. But large, long-distance planes are being developed very quickly, and it may be that in five or ten years' time Newfoundland will only be called on for emergency landing fields.

Improved Services

The Commission of Government has used the wartime increase of revenues for two purposes: to reduce debt and to improve services. Prewar expenditures ran at about $12 million; this year and next they will be about three times as high. A part of the increase represents higher prices and salaries, but the greater part reflects the extension and improvement of government services. Much is being spent to improve the Island's capital equipment: harbors, railways, roads, etc. Even more is being spent on education, public health and public welfare. Such expenditures are badly needed and, in a sense, long overdue. But when the world demand for Newfoundland products sinks to a more normal level the country will certainly not earn enough income to be able to afford all of them.

With the country so prosperous, and with debts and deficits no longer an immediate worry, the Newfoundlanders are keen to get rid of the Commission of Government and restore democratic institutions of some sort. But what sort? To answer that question the Commission of Government has asked the people to elect a National Convention. Members would be elected from the old electoral constituencies, with some changes for wartime population movements. Their task is laid down as follows:

"To consider and discuss amongst themselves as elected representatives of the Newfoundland people the changes that have taken place in the financial and economic situation of the Island since 1934, and bearing in mind the extent to which the high revenues of recent years have been due to wartime conditions, to examine the position of the country; and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government to be put before the people at a national referendum."

The Convention has no powers of its own; it can only recommend to the British Government proposals for a referendum. The group of Newfoundlanders who are coming to Ottawa next week are by no means plenipotentiaries; they will simply report back to the Convention which, after further discussion will make its further report.

Newfoundland has four choices, which have been under consideration by the Convention:

1. Return to the complete political independence of Dominion Status.
2. Join Canada, presumably as a province.
3. Join the United States, as a State or as a territory like Alaska.
4. Go on with the Commission of Government.

One might expect to find various political parties pushing for one or another of these plans. But Newfoundland has never had any permanent political organization. Such lines as are drawn are on the basis of economic interests rather than party politics.

Most Water Street merchants want a return of Dominion Status and Responsible Government. They have usually dominated the political groups that formed governments in the past. They like to run their own show. As manufacturers, they do not like the idea of abolishing the tariff against Canadian — or American — goods. And they do not like the level of Canadian income and corporation taxes.

Other groups in the community favor Canada and the United States. There is said to be a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor of the latter. A proposal to send a delegation to Washington, as well as London and Ottawa, was introduced into the Convention. However, the man who introduced it apparently did not make a good impression, and

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the suggestion was decisively voted down with many expressions of British loyalty.

The delegation which went to England last April was dogged by bad luck from the start. One of the leading members was unable to make the plane which took the party overseas. They arrived earlier than expected and there was no room in the hotel. The British, with worries enough of their own, seemed preoccupied; for the most part the Newfoundlanders found themselves talking to officials, and not always to senior ones.

Suggestions to British

The purpose of the group was to find out what the British would do to help the Island in an effort to re-establish responsible government under Dominion Status. They suggested that the British should:

1. Give them special trade and tariff arrangements, at home and in colonial markets, to help sell Newfoundland cod and other products;
2. Cancel the Island's debt, which was almost entirely held in England;
3. Give them some compensation for the Newfoundland territory which the Commission of Government had agreed to turn over on 99-year leases to the United States as bases.

The British rejected 2 and 3 without much ceremony, and said they could do nothing about 1 until the International Trade Conference at Geneva was over. The only thing that the Newfoundlanders got out of their visit was an indirect statement that the British would be willing to continue the Commission of Government. although they could not undertake to finance heavy deficits.

And now the Newfoundlanders are back in Canada discussing Confederation for the third time. The first time was in 1867, and almost everyone expected them to come in. However, when the issue was put to a general election one of the merchants waged a successful political campaign against it and it was defeated.

Nevertheless the original discussions may not have been in vain. As a result of them the British North America Act expressly provides for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to come in at a later date. Now, at last, Newfoundland may make use of those provisions.

Debt has always been Newfoundland's bugbear. It nearly brought bankruptcy in 1895 and partly prevented Confederation at that time; it caused the end of responsible government in 1934. Today, however, debt is no problem, as far as joining Canada is concerned. The per capita debt of Newfoundland is only $173: a Canadian living in New Brunswick is saddled with a Federal per capita debt of $1,410 and a provincial and municipal debt averaging $234, totalling $1,644. Moreover, the Newfoundland debt is in pounds sterling —of which the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board can always find plenty.

Difficulty of Revenues

The difficulty about taking Newfoundland into Confederation is not debt, but current revenues. It is unfortunate that these revenues are from sources that would largely shift or disappear completely with Confederation. Here they are:

Newfoundland Government Revenues
(in millions of dollars)

	1946/47	1939/40
Customs	$20.3	$8.8
Income tax, personal and corporate	10.8	1.6
Liquor control	2.0	.4
Natural resources, royalties, etc.	1.1	.2
All other	3.0	1.6
Total	$37.2	$12.6

With Confederation, the income tax would probably be taken over by the Dominion. No other course would be in line with recent Dominion-Provincial discussions. The Dominion government might make rather more than $10.8 million out of its use of that field of taxation by reason of its higher rates; but Mr. Abbott tells us that these are coming down.

The main source of Newfoundland revenues has always been customs. A large part of that would disappear entirely with Confederation because most of Newfoundland's imports come from Canada and they would no longer be subject to duty. The sources of imports are as follows:

Newfoundland Imports

	1920-40	1944/45
Canada	40%	63%
United States	30	33
United Kingdom	20	3
All others	10	1
Total	100%	100%

If duties came off Canadian goods the wartime swing towards them would be intensified, at least until exports from the United Kingdom revived.

With Confederation, therefore, the Newfoundland government would lose annual revenues of some $10 millions from income tax and perhaps the same amount or more from customs. Is the Dominion government going to pay out $20 millions a year to Newfoundland, even though it gets half of it back in income taxes? Before the wartime tax agreements the Dominion paid less than that in the form of subsidies to all the provinces combined.

The only thing that Newfoundland can offer in exchange is Labrador—a very large pig in a poke. That would, and should be administered from Ottawa, like our Northwest Territories. There is, considerable doubt in the minds of lawyers—at any rate Canadian lawyers—whether the Privy Council decision which transformed Newfoundland's Labrador from a slim strip of the coast into a vast inland tract was sound.

But even with Labrador thrown in on the other side, $20 millions a year looks very big. It would probably be the path of wisdom to delay any arrangement for a year or two. Everything is inflated nowadays, including our own ideas of what we can afford to pay and the Newfoundlanders' ideas of what it is reasonable to ask. It is a bad time to make long term bargains.

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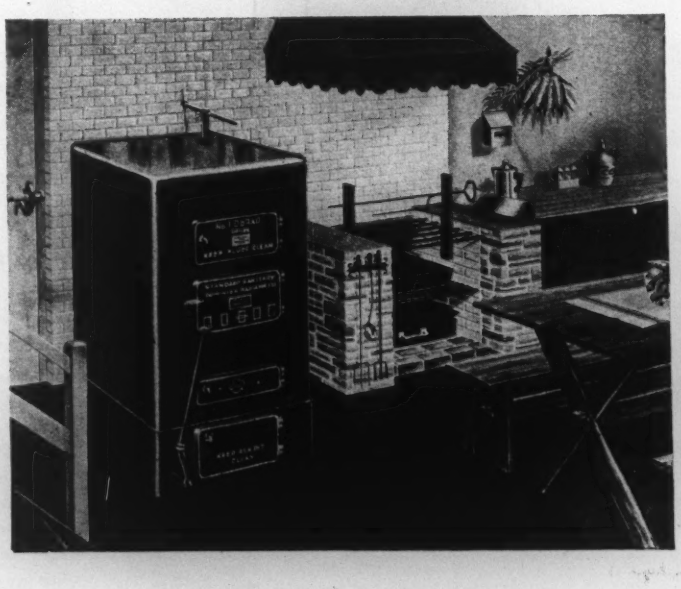

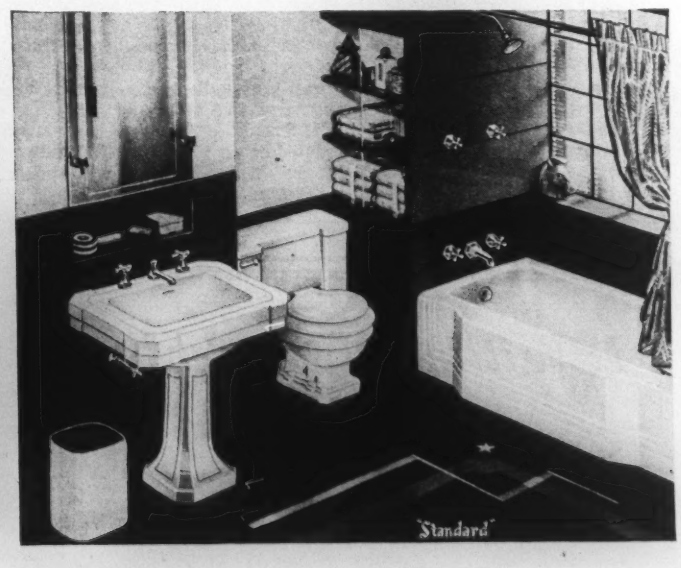

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OTTAWA LETTER

House Reaction to Truman Speech Is Relief from World Tensions

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE presence of microphones in the House of Commons during the Truman address last Wednesday placed every owner of a radio set in North America (and, I presume, over still wider reaches of the radio waves) in a position to assess the significance of the occasion almost as well as those of us who were present. Indeed, it might be contended that with a good radio receiver faithfully reproducing the most subtle nuances of tone, the distant listener might be in a position to appraise the intention and achievement of President Truman's address better than those who sat only a few feet away. But there were, nevertheless, certain advantages in being present. It was possible to see, as well as hear, the reaction of the audience.

The radio listener missed the spectacle of seeing the head of the mightiest republic the world has ever known seated to the right of the Speaker's chair, for all the world like a particularly well-tailored Canadian member of parliament, with not a ribbon, a medal, a fragment of gold lace, a symbol of any kind to suggest the pomp and pride of office; not a single uniformed attendant by his side. And for Canadians it was a moving event to hear this All-Powerful Executive, when the friendly informal introduction of Canada's Prime Minister was over, getting up and addressing the two Houses of Parliament in language and accent that could hardly have been more Canadian in flavor if it had been delivered by the descendant of a United Empire Loyalist. A "Good Neighbor" had just dropped in.

We take our happy relationships with the United States so much for granted that to remark that President Truman was welcomed without fear, fawning, envy or rancor might well inspire the retort: Well, what of it? Why should there have been? It seems to us so obvious that a visit from the leader of our great neighbor country would be warmly and sincerely appreciated that we fail to remember that a natural friendly atmosphere in a meeting between a great potentate and the people of a relatively weak adjoining state is almost without precedent in world history.

Imagine the emotions aroused in Warsaw by a visit from Hitler to Poland in 1938, despite the great protestations of friendship still current. Or a call by Stalin on the head of the state at Helsinki, or on the President of Turkey. Imagine the forebodings, had the Kings of Spain or France at their zenith of power paid a formal call on one of the relatively helpless adjoining states.

First in Know-How

Canadians know that there is no other country in the world today with the war potential of the U.S. As the *Economist* said recently, measured by raw material resources, industrial capacity, scientific knowledge, productive "know-how", and skilled labor as the ingredients of power, "the United States could take on the rest of the world single-handed." Where would Canada be today (despite the traditions of Isaac Brock and the stout-hearted volunteers of 1812) if the U.S. fostered the familiar ruthless imperialism that so often has accompanied the rise of power? And yet, is there a Canadian who sleeps less easily tonight because the U.S. possesses the atomic bomb, and could destroy urban Canada in a few hours?

Students of human nature know that much may be learned from the "triggers" which touch off explosions of anger in a human being. Something may be learned also, from the sentiments which inspire crowds to demonstrations of enthusiasm. It would not be overlooked by the radio audience that the statements by President Truman—singled out, too, from a speech which contained many significant utterances —which won the most prolonged and intensive applause in the House, were those in which he re-stated what is becoming known as the Truman-Marshall policy, such affirmations as the following:

"We intend to support those who are determined to govern themselves in their own way, and who honor the right of others to do likewise.

"We intend to aid those who seek to live at peace with their neighbors, without coercing or being coerced, without intimidating or being intimidated."

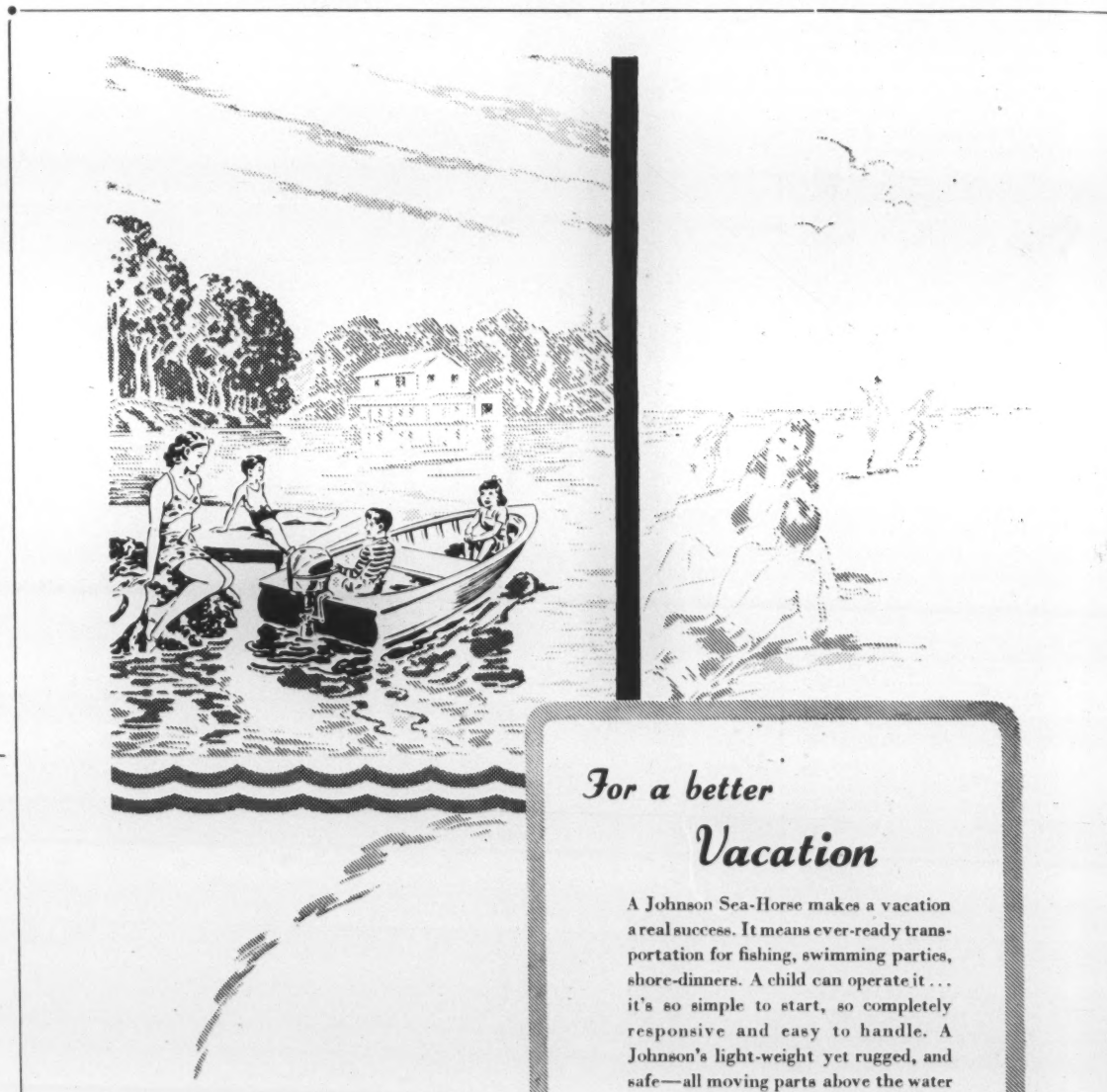
Puzzle for Historians

When the circumstances of these tense months in international relations have been, as it may be, happily forgotten, it would puzzle the future historian to learn that these admirable — almost platitudinous — remarks should have aroused from the Canadian members of parliament such a ringing and prolonged burst of approval. Why the cheers? Not for the abstract beauty of the sentiments, certainly. Did it mean that our sub-conscious fears that the U.S. intended to return to its dangerous isolationism of the 1920's were being reassured? Did it mean that deep down in the hearts of the Canadian legislators there is grave apprehension that the democratic way of life in several parts of the world is being threatened by the Soviet Union, and that the applause was for the one Power which seemed capable of bringing the deterioration to an early end? Whatever it was, it was no trivial or casual tension that President Truman's words gave sudden catharsis to—that, every listener must have sensed.

There will be much speculation about the underlying purpose of President Truman's visit. It will be interesting to see how it is interpreted in Moscow. The best guess at Ottawa was that it had no deep-dyed ulterior purpose, that it was a sort of "companion piece" to the visit to Mexico, that so far as it had any subtle international purpose it was another step toward consolidating the good fellowship of the countries which make up the Americas. Of course, even at that it may tend to arouse the profound suspicions of leaders in the U.S.S.R., or be used to serve some domestic purpose portrayed as a subtle threat to the Communist world, whether the leaders really believe that it is or not. President Truman made an address that, without being a profoundly momentous declaration, contained something more than the innocuous platitudes which usually serve for a speech when purely formal calls of friendship are paid.

It was, taken all in all, a great week for William Lyon Mackenzie King. The visit of the President of the United States could not but cast some reflected kudos or glory upon the head of the Canadian state. And it happened—was it pure chance?—to coincide with another of those anniversaries of which the Canadian Prime Minister has now made a unique collection. On June 10, Prime Minister Mackenzie King entered upon his 21st year of office. In all parliamentary history, there is only one more record to surpass, that of Sir Robert Walpole, which is only ten months away. Anyone who supposes that Mr. King plans to retire this year should take due note of that statistical fact.

This stress on sheer endurance may provoke some sour comment from Mr. Mackenzie King's political enemies. To have outdistanced every one else in staying in office certainly argues the highest skill in various political directions, but the captious will say there are other not less admirable virtues than just enduring. But two things even the bitterest enemy of Mackenzie King can hardly deny, if he seeks the truth. One is that King has followed in the footsteps of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his studious attempt to keep French Canada and English Canada from drifting irrevocably apart. The other is that in his relations with other countries he has tried to put into practice the precepts of the "Good Neighbor" policy. If the atmosphere of President Truman's visit was so genuine and so expressive of true friendship, the Canadian Prime Minister can in all modesty claim more than a little of the credit.



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Britain's Women Are on the Warpath Again

By JOHN RALPH

Four new Mrs. Pankhursts are on the march in Britain, each with her battle cry—"More Food and No More War", "Equal Pay for Equal Work", "Pensions for Spinsters at 55", and "Equal Legal Rights".

These women and their followers are sick to death of red tape and of being treated as children by the Government and shopkeeper dictators. And they are not just talking—they intend to follow through where the Suffragettes left off.

London.

THE women are on the march. A new revolution has begun.

I talked last week with four of the women who are leading the march, Thelma Cazalet Keir, Irene Lovelock, Juanita Frances and Florence White.

Their names will go down in history with the pioneers of the struggle against the prejudice of the male—Nightingale, Pankhurst, Bondfield, Wilkinson. . .

Mrs. Lovelock is the wife of a country parson. She is no fanatic. She was a quiet, homely little woman who became suddenly indignant in a queue at the greengrocer's. A feeble, old-age pensioner could not buy potatoes because she could not afford to buy peas.

Mrs. Lovelock went home to her husband. She borrowed his parish hall and held a meeting.

Today the British Housewives' League—born in the indignation of that meeting—is one of the biggest and most active women's organizations in the country.

In a quiet, pleasant voice Mrs. Lovelock told me: "Men have landed themselves and their womenfolk into two world wars in a generation. It was sheer mismanagement, bungling if you like. I don't say that men want war, but they have a natural love of a good spar, and it is the women who suffer.

"Like Naughty Girls"

"We are out to end dictatorship—the dictatorship of the shopkeeper, the food offices and all the domineering, petty tyrants who treat women like children. We are sick of being treated like naughty girls. We are tired of being laughed at and talked down to by Ministers and Civil Servants. But our first aim is to get more food and get the food into the homes, not the canteens, schools, hotels and restaurants."

"Every good mother today is practically starving," she said. "The best food goes to her children and her husband. Even then the children cannot get enough. We are bringing up a nation of undernourished children. The doctors know it. Why don't they speak out and say so? There is too much talk about dollars and not enough about food."

Mrs. Cazalet Keir, as Parliamentary Secretary to a former Minister of Education, defied her Minister and Mr. Churchill on this subject.

She is dark and vivacious. She is a good Conservative. But, first of all, she is a woman. She sat, luxuriously, in her Park Lane flat and told me:

"The fight for equal pay is nearly won. Once the principle of equal pay is accepted in Government offices, industry will soon follow suit.

"We are told by the Government that it would not be fair to industry—it could not afford it. But the Government is willing to enforce the five-day, 40-hour week and that is a far bigger risk than equal pay. And it is not merely a matter of money—it is a matter of justice."

I asked her if there wasn't a danger that careers might be too inviting, that marriage might take second place and that, after all, a woman. . .

"No," said Mrs. Cazalet Keir emphatically, "We don't want a nation of career girls, but simply equal status for the women who are in business."

Before I left she said: "Things have reached a point where, soon, the Government will not be able to refuse the demand for equal pay."

It sounded something like a warning!

Miss White, a doughty five foot five and champion of Britain's spinsters, gave a crushing answer to my question: "Why shouldn't bachelors get a pension at 55?"

She said: "There is no comparison. Men are built to work longer than women. They have not the same responsibilities. At 55 many women have been working — slaving — for more than 40 years. Many of them are women who have forsaken everything in life to care for parents, orphans or sick relatives to their own matrimonial undoing.

"There are about 150,000 insured spinsters. Another 2d. charge on insurance contributions would cover our demand — pensions for all spinsters of 55—at a cost of about £10,000,000."

Juanita Frances, of the Married Women's Association stated her case:

"A woman does a job before she marries, earns her wage-packet, and has all the rights of a worker. She marries — and exchanges everything for a few meaningless phrases like 'The wonderful wives of Britain,' 'The mothers are the most important people.'

"And all her life is in the hands of her husband. If he is a good husband, she works willingly. If he is mean and thoughtless she still carries on or sees her children suffer. The woman has no right to property or money if there is a divorce. Even the money she earns is subject to the bias of a court of justice—and the bias is usually against her."

What is the solution? A Government of women?

They have the numbers, they have the votes, they have rights.

But—the ability to rule?

The dispassionate judgment? The true sense of fair play? The strength to be objective—to see the troubles of the nation while family ailments are pressing? These are the questions to be faced.

But, whether you like it or not, the women of Britain are on the march. The Suffragette victory was not the end, but the beginning. This new resurgence is the real business.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Father's Day and Father Day

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ON FATHER'S Day, George, the visiting tomcat from down the street, turned up on our doorstep wearing a large red satin bow.

Since George is the putative father of at least thirty of the seventy odd kittens that our Maltese cat has brought into the world, he was entitled to his Father's Day decoration. The bow was tied neatly and firmly under his chin and he looked acutely mortified and self-conscious. Mousie, the little Maltese, sat on the railing staring down at him inscrutably. Some sort of cat-communication must have passed between them however; she must have told him that he looked an absolute fool, for he went instantly into a frenzy of effort to rid himself of his gift neck-tie. It was quite useless however. George's reach and claws, so admirably adapted for love and battle, were helpless against his Father's Day decoration. When I opened the door, Mousie slid in with a contemptuous waggle of the hips. With a final effort George managed to get the ends of his tie undone and trailing it dejectedly trotted back down the street.

WHEN Mousie is decorated with a bow she accepts it without complaint and wears it without interest. She is a one-track personality whose life is almost completely dedicated to motherhood.

For weeks before her kittens are born she investigates every corner of the house, examining hat-boxes, bureau drawers and blanket shelves and feverishly laying plans for the future. Then when her time comes she retires without protest to the old bedroom box in the basement, for at this stage nothing matters to her except motherhood. When we approach her with warm saucers of milk she responds languidly, since even food distracts her from her profound concern with her destiny. After a little, however, communication becomes necessary and she sits up, staring at us with the strangest concentration in her little cat face as she tries to explain the excitement and ecstasy of her new experience. (For Mousie the twentieth time is exactly as fresh and astonishing as the first.) In the end, despairing of communication, she turns and washes all her kittens passionately all over.

Watching Mousie with her new family, one realizes how completely the mother-instinct has the endorsation of nature. With that kind of backing it was inevitable that mother-love should attract the admiration of art and enterprise and so flower eventually into the cult of Momism and Mother's Day.

Watching George, on the other hand, with his bristling aversion to the miniature Georges who tumble about in the garden or clamber up the living-room curtains to take a look at the outside world, one wonders how Father's Day ever got a start at all.

HUMAN fathers to be sure have learned to love their children. Compared to Mother, however, Father is a recent newcomer in the field, and naturally he doesn't bring to it any of the credentials of tradition or the embellishments of legend, literature and art. No Whistler ever thought it worth his while to idealize Father for coming generations, and no Irish balladist ever wrote a song about him. Apart from the dubious "Everybody Works But Father," and the side-tribute offered him in "I'd Like a Girl Just Like the Girl that Married Dear Old Dad," Father has been unanimously ignored by the nation's song-writers. Altogether his background was so impoverished and his outlook so bleak that after a while his family, responding no doubt to a thoughtful nudge from the haberdashery trade began to feel sorry for him. "Poor old Father!" they said. "After all he deserves some sort of tribute, if only because he married Mother. Why not a Father's Day for Father too, with a gift neck-tie to show he isn't forgotten?"

In spite of the new good-will towards Father it took a long time to establish Father's Day as a recognized date on the calendar. Mother's Day was a natural bloom, but Father's Day was a forced, unlikely growth which had to be nourished over the years with a rich, artificial compost of sentiment and publicity. In the beginning, too, Father didn't take much more kindly to his gift neck-tie than George to his red satin bow. Like George he may have recognized it as a curb on his natural male initiative, a sign from higher-up that he was now thoroughly domesticated. It is more likely, however, that the unnatural institution stirred up in him some ancient racial memory of the time when every day was Father's Day.

For both Mother's Day and its corollary of Father's Day are symbols of a matriarchal society. It is easy to imagine how a patriarch like Clarence Day, Senior, would have received the tribute of a Father's Day neck-tie. "Why a neck-tie on Father's Day?" he would have asked blankly, and then on the famous Day crescendo, "And why in God's name a Father's Day?"

When it came to adding up the household accounts, Father Day's outrage would have increased in volume and blasphemy. As a rational man, an individualist and a strict domestic economist he would have been aghast at the idea of paying out of his own pocket for a gratuitous tribute to himself. While the maids scuttled for shelter and Mother Day clung to her stand behind the coffee-pot, he would have roared that when he wanted a neck-tie he would buy one, selecting tie, terms and occasion for himself, and he would be damned if he allowed a bunch of haberdashers playing on the silly sentiment of women, children and clergymen to have any part in it.

When it came to Mother's Day, Clarence Day, Sr. would have been equally intransigent, fighting off the organized attack on private sentiment with all his powers as domestic tyrant and household comptroller. If he wanted to honor Mother Day, he would pick the occasion for himself, only making vengefully sure that it didn't fall anywhere near the second Sunday in May.

FATHER Day, however, belonged to another era; he has few spiritual survivors in our time. Fathers have learned to be "good" fathers in a fashion never dreamed of by the late Mr. Day. They have lost their grip on the household accounts. They no longer frighten the maids by roaring at the quality of the coffee because there are no more maids and Father has learned to make the coffee himself. He works ardently for the affection of his children and would be embarrassed by their respect. He voluntarily attends night-classes in father-craft, where he learns the arts of bottle-sterilizing, formula-mixing and baby-changing. He queues up with his basket at the chain-store grocery. Altogether he has come to accept a way of life which a good patriarch could regard only with amazement and abhorrence.

Worst of all, from the Day point of view, he has learned to accept Father's Day as his natural tribute. He has allowed himself to be photographed as the Typical Father, the All-American Father, the Nationally Acclaimed Father, the Father who shook hands with the President. Far from resisting the flood of national sentiment, he has let it wash right over him, leaving in its wake not only neck-ties but cameras, wrist-watches, hat-coupons, books-of-the-month, strange toiletries with the tang of bracken and old Russian leather, and a Father's Day radio, carefully tuned to a Father's Day sermon extolling the virtues of Fathers.

A little while ago I looked out on the front steps and found that George had come back. He had shed his Father's Day neck-tie and he was treading the rail like an Apache, glowering, wild and violently male.

• •

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J. E. P.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Signs of a U.S. Military Strength Able to Back Foreign Policy

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE'S an inclination in official Washington to deal with economic and military aspects of American foreign policy more realistically. Senator Vandenberg has called on Republicans and Democrats alike to do some global bookkeeping, to estimate how much it will cost, and if the U.S. can afford, to bankroll world economy. And there's strong sentiment in favor of Congress and the White House taking action on universal training and unification of the armed forces before the July 31 adjournment.

The Vandenberg proposal is a natural sequence to President Truman's declaration at Montebello that the United States wants to be a friend of "every" nation. It is also well-timed in view of growing concern about the world "dollar shortage," which informed circles predict, will by next winter, bar most foreign countries from trade with the United States.

Leaders of both parties have expressed approval of the Vandenberg plan to create an advisory council of top men from both parties to take a balance sheet of the world needs and the ability of United States taxpayers to meet them. Only Senator Taft, who is a rival bidder for the Presidential nomination, refused comment on the Michigan Senator's proposal.

From two such opposites as *Fortune*, the American magazine of business, and former Vice-President and Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace, who is accused of being extremely unbusinesslike, have come proposals for extensive U.S. spending abroad. *Fortune* would spend $100 billion in foreign economic development, and Henry would go another $50 billion. Both would spread it over a 50-year-period and spend it so as to try to assure peace. They both contend that this would be much cheaper than another war.

Congressional action, at this session or next, can be expected on the effort to revive military training for American youth and to unify the American armed forces as a safeguard against another Pearl Harbor. Since presidential action was taken on the tax and labor bills, these two military measures have attained higher priority on the Congressional calendar.

What action is taken on the Vandenberg proposal is uncertain, but he has made it plain that the nation cannot continue to try to meet unanticipated international economic crises, "one by one." This is not a new proposal. There has been objection in Congress to voting financial aid to foreign nations "by dribs and drabs." It started when the British loan was being considered and continued when the Greek-Turkish bill and the subsequent foreign aid bill were voted.

Self-Help Comes First

Mr. Vandenberg revealed his sympathy with the proposals of Secretary of State Marshall that nations of the world do all they can to solve their own economic ills, when he asked "our foreign friends" not to "depend upon us as a substitute for depending upon themselves." However, he acknowledged America's responsibility when he admitted that "if America ever sags, the world's hope sags with her."

The action taken by President Truman on the tax and labor measures are construed here as the first official manoeuvres in the 1948 presidential election campaign. Similarly, there is considerable party rivalry to take a stand on both universal military training and the unification of the Army and Navy under a single Secretary of National Defence.

Both parties have shown a highly commendable ability to keep foreign policy largely clear of partisan interference. However, on domestic issues, it is every loyal politician for his party, and frequently in the case of the Southerners, it's a case of every Democrat for the Republicans.

Growing world economic confusion and Russia's boldness in her efforts to sovietize Europe have aroused students of American foreign affairs to the real need of strengthening American military resources. It has been suggested that enactment of both universal military training and the Army-Navy merger bills should be undertaken on a bipartisan basis, as extensions of foreign policy. Both are considered essential to national defence and definitely linked to foreign policy.

Americans are becoming aware of the fact that they have let their military establishment dribble away. It is finally being brought home that foreign policy is effective in the same ratio that national defence is strong. Russian indifference to recent American demands is telling evidence.

Once owners of the strongest military machine in the world, the U.S. is completely unprepared for sudden warfare. She ranks third in air strength. If reports are true that Russia will have the A-bomb in a year, she will then be without atomic protection.

The nation's military strength is currently the subject of public debate on the radio and in the newspapers. It is claimed that no nation whose military forces are under dual direction or whose defence resources have become "enfeebled or unprepared" is in a position to support the mantle of world leadership entrusted to the United States.

President Truman, his cabinet, and special commissions have presented both the training and the merger bills to Congress, for another attempt at passage. A Democratic President and Democratic Congress were unable to get them through Congress last year. Somewhat gloatingly, G.O.P. supporters now propose that Republicans back up both measures and get them passed before Congress adjourns. With 74 per cent of the American public now favoring military or naval training for one year, they contend it would add to Republican laurels to enact these defence measures.

Navy Establishment Cuts

From a national defence standpoint, the Navy has just demonstrated that the 11 per cent slash in its appropriations will necessitate cutting out three Essex class aircraft carriers, two escort carriers, a battleship, six cruisers, 16 destroyers, nine submarines, 120 other vessels, and eliminate four carrier air groups, four patrol squadrons, three major naval air stations, and several smaller air bases.

American newspapers, exploring the nation's ability "to act as international bouncer," reveal Russia has 15,000 first-line, fully-manned combat planes, with 26,000 planes in storage. The R.A.F. has 10,000 first-line combat planes, with 13,500 in reserve. America has 5,000 operating planes for Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps, with 30,000 stored.

While there is growing awareness of American loss of military strength, there is also sentiment against rearming. Controversial, left-wing, ex-vice-president Henry Wallace has opposed military training as "the entering wedge of a military-big business dictatorship."

There appears, however, to be a preponderance of Americans who want no repetition of 1941 when the Japs caught her by surprise.

The report submitted by President Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal training proposed a year's training for all young men. Those physically unfit for military training and conscientious objectors would be required to take other training.

Opponents of peacetime training, mostly parents of young men who do not want their sons to have to serve in the armed forces, do not share this view. More of them, however, are coming around to the Truman Doctrine, which is based on the old theory that if you want peace you must prepare for war.

The War and Navy Departments, which at first did not agree at all on any plan for armed forces merger or unification, are backing universal training to the hilt. They also agree on some plan of unification.

Whether enacted at this session or later it seems safe to predict that the United States will eventually back up her foreign commitments with the best Army, Air Force and Navy that Congress will allow and a trained reservoir of young fighters to man them.

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THE WORLD TODAY

New American Plan for Europe Comes Very Late in the Day

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

SECRETARY Marshall's move in calling for a joint European economic program through which the United States could aid the continent's recovery is a most welcome one. It is a recognition that peace, like war, must be planned, and *waged* and paid for. It provides another proof of the remarkable strides towards international responsibility and leadership which the United States has taken in the past two years.

To the harassed leaders of Britain, France and Italy it has come as the promise of a new dawn. Mr. Bevin even went so far the other day as to hail it as perhaps the greatest proposal in the history of the world.

Surely this reaction measures the weariness and discouragement of the leaders of the remaining free countries on the fringes of a ruined and Communist-dominated Europe, rather than the intrinsic greatness of the American proposal (it is far from being a *plan*, as yet).

After all, in the face of the swift, secret and decisive moves by which the Soviets have brought all of the eastern and southeastern countries of Europe under governments headed by their own trained-in-Moscow agents, and are about to bind them together into a tight military and economic vassalage, what exactly does the United States propose?

What Marshall Proposes

It does not raise the stirring banner of a United States of Europe, or, in the present circumstances, of a Federation of Western Europe. It does not even propose a Customs Union of free Europe. What it does is merely to call on the interested European nations to come to "some agreement as to the requirements of the situation, and the part which those countries themselves will take", in helping to meet it.

It states that the role of the United States "should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program", providing that the initiative is assumed by Europeans—war-weary, underfed, distracted and despondent though they may be.

Washington comment, backed up by the public statement of Benjamin Cohen, a member of the State Department first team, freely estimates the cost of this program of European aid at 5 to 6 billion dollars a year for perhaps five years, and hints that it will be given as "peacetime Lend-Lease" rather than in the usual form of loans or credits.

Once again, as in wartime Lend-Lease and post-war U.N.R.R.A. contributions it looks as though the Americans are going to show a big-heartedness surely unparalleled in history. What a pity that, long and generous as they have been in their economic policy (aside from tariffs, which must be rated as a blind spot), they have never coordinated it with military and political policy into a real strategy to win the war and the peace.

Why Didn't Roosevelt Do It?

Had the tremendous weight of the American war effort, the planning of her strategists, the bargaining power of Lend-Lease, the Christian charity of U.N.R.R.A. relief and the generosity of postwar credits been combined behind a great appeal by President Roosevelt—with all of the idealism he could express and command—for a United States of Europe, I believe that this could have been set up over a considerable part of the continent today. In the remainder it would exercise a power of attraction greater than any idea which the Soviets could introduce.

I began to urge in these columns in 1942, as I recollect, that the idea of a United Europe be made one of the chief American peace aims, and to contrast the value of such a positive appeal with the negative slogan of Unconditional Surrender, in helping to end the war earlier. It has remained my greatest disappointment in Mr. Roosevelt that he did not raise this bright flag. All credit, however, to Mr. Churchill, for doing it by himself, in March 1943, though unsupported as he was by Washington and bitterly opposed by Moscow he could not hope to do very much.

The project like so many lesser ones, was dropped because "the Soviets didn't like it." What the Soviets did want with Europe no one cared to understand, although when they wasted no time in smashing the incipient plans for Polish-Czechoslovak confederation and a wider economic union extending as far as Yugoslavia and Greece, I pointed out here that it was plain that they were against all European unity which they couldn't control themselves.

When they succeeded, through the completely a-political conception of our strategy and through the constant use of blackmail, in penetrating to within 90 miles of the Rhine and occupying the whole heart of Europe, they proceeded to demonstrate *their* plan for uniting Europe.

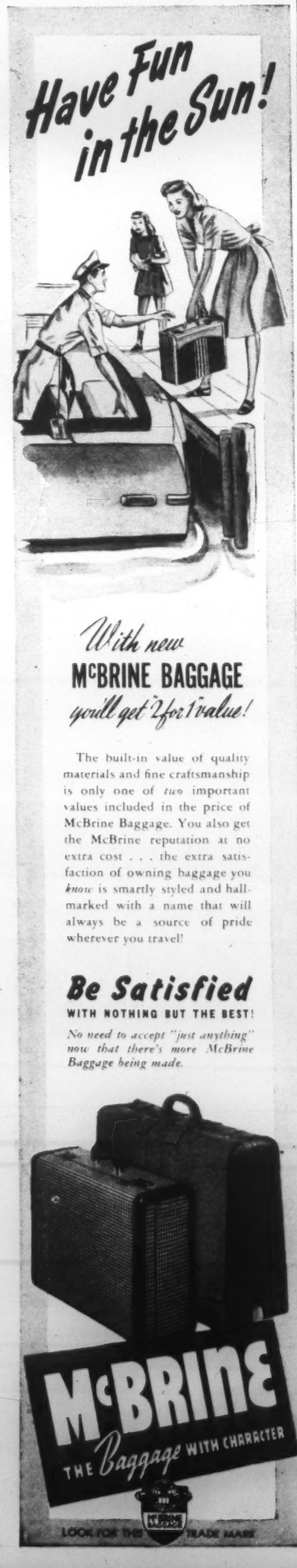
All of the countries they occupied, plus the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria, were placed quite uniformly under the rule of a member of the Comintern central committee. This was a new invention for history to record: "socialist" proconsuls of empire. And while trussing up Eastern Europe with baling-wire, the Soviets screamed against any slightest suggestion of Western European organization, as a "bloc" aimed against the U.S.S.R.

What did we do about it? Those who warned of what was happening were called "fascists" and "warmongers." The fixed idea of our people and government was that "peace" began the day "the war" stopped. There can have been few more expensive misunderstandings in history.

Our magnificent armies, air forces and navies were thrown away within a space of months; it was the boast of the U.S. War Department that it was bringing the soldiers home faster than had been believed possible. Very soon the sole possessors of the atomic bomb and of an ultra-long-range air force with which to make its threat good, had neither the strength nor the will-power left to do more than send diplomatic protests to the new imperialists about their breach of agreements. What did the Soviets care about protest notes with the American troops demonstrating to go home, and the American people shouting "hurrah for peace"?

They were busy stripping all of Eastern Europe, and Manchuria as well, setting up puppet armies, Russian-armed and Russian-trained, and extending the Russian-Communist empire while the going was good. They were checked only in Iran and at the Dardanelles. The struggle is still going on in Greece; and it will be resumed at Trieste.

But is it realized that, whereas Hitler had seized two countries before the outbreak of the recent war, the Soviets have already swallowed



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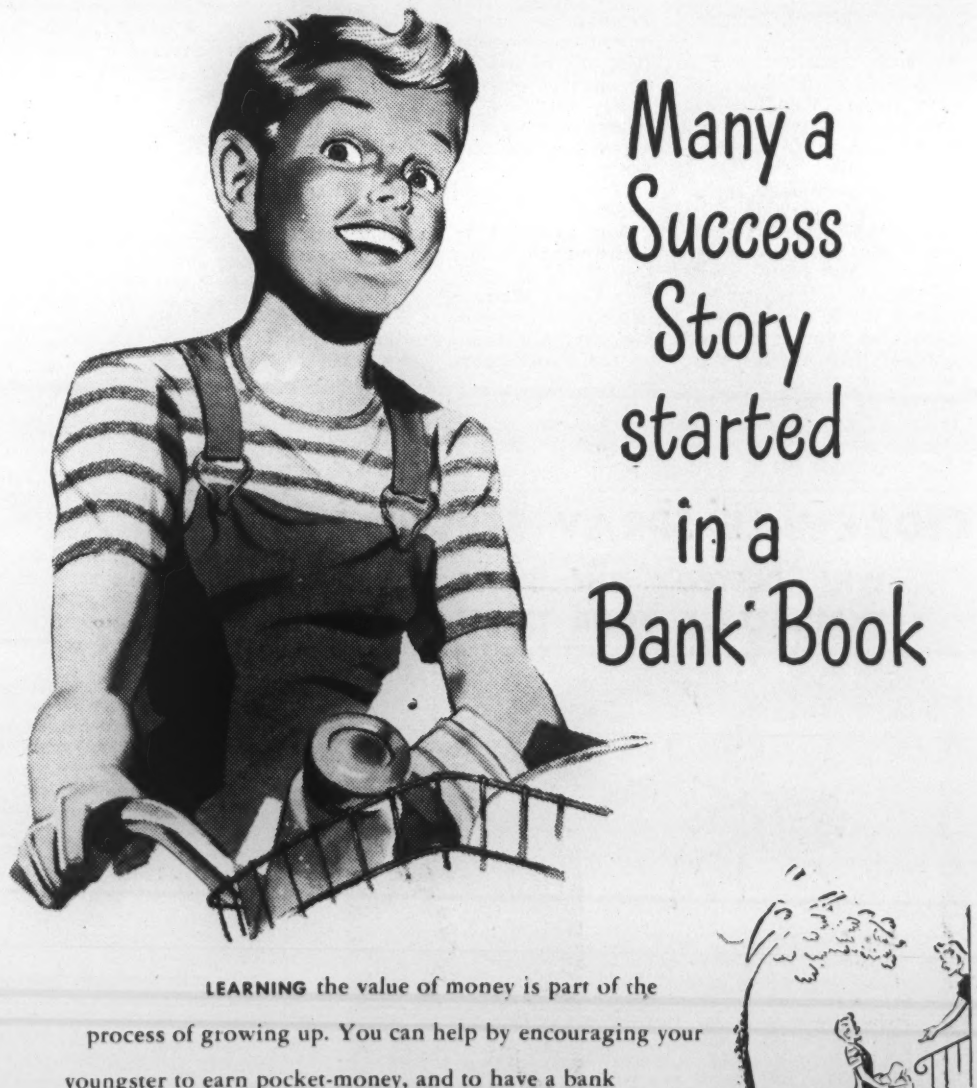
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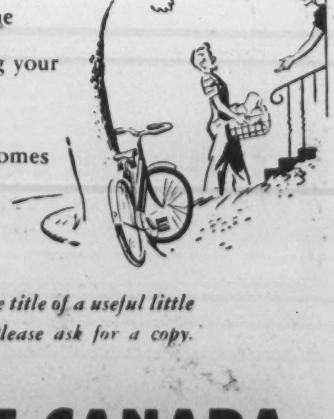

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

three completely (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), seized parts of five others (Finland, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania), prepared five countries for the status of Soviet Republics (Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania), hold Finland and Czechoslovakia helpless for disposal at will, and show no intention of giving up their zones in Austria and Germany.

In Europe they stand within 90 miles of the Rhine, and within 25 miles of the North Sea, near Hamburg. In Asia they are quietly overrunning the whole centre of the continent, having already attached the vast territory of Outer Mongolia to the Soviet Union, and being in process at this moment of detaching the equally large territory of Sinkiang from China. This will bring them to Tibet, and the borders of Kashmir, leading into weakened and divided India.

In the north, the Chinese Communist armies, provided with armaments captured by the Soviets from the Japanese, are now taking Manchuria.

Are we willing to face the truth of the situation? The truth is that the Soviets have virtually added 130 million people in Europe and 160 millions in Asia (Communist China, Manchuria and Northern Korea) to their previous 175 millions of the U.S.S.R.

This Is What We Face

The truth is that Soviet ambitions go far beyond this. Field Marshal von Paulus's organization of German officers is still maintained in Russia. With this and through energetic penetration of the German trade unions the Soviets count on taking over Germany. Their hopes in France and Italy are even more apparent.

The truth, in sum, is that the Soviets are straining themselves to extend just as far as possible into the power vacuums left by the collapse of Germany and Japan, and using their world-wide fifth columns to create the maximum of unsettlement, so as to increase their opportunities far beyond this perimeter.

They will go just as far as they can without becoming involved in war with us. There is no indication that, even though they must know that the United States, Canada and Britain would need a year or more to re-mobilize and re-arm, they would challenge our vastly superior air power, our more inventive and productive war industry, and the atomic bomb.

Nor are our governments, or people ready to countenance a policy which invites war.

But if the Soviets won't keep their treaty agreements, won't help make the United Nations work effectively, stall on negotiating the main peace treaties so that the world can settle down, and won't let their people hear or read our views or come visiting, then what is there left for us to do but face them with convincing force, saying thus far and no further, and organize all of the world outside of this fence into a better going concern than the Soviet world?

What we must do then, as it seems to me is 1) re-establish a strong power position in Western Germany, holding the centre of the Continent, and the Ruhr, and protecting France and Italy. Canada could well help in this by sending her peace-time army over there, where it could train as well or better than in Canada, could give us security where we would need it if there should be any trouble, and would allow us to relieve overstrained Britain and pull our weight in the peace-keeping.

2) The Americans should establish a strong naval and air base in the Mediterranean, presumably at Tobruk. With this they could really bolster Turkey, Greece and Italy.

3) If Middle Eastern oil is necessary to the British, who have none at home, and to the Americans, whose reserves may peter out within 20 years, then there is much less likely to be trouble over it if the oil fields are firmly protected by a strong air base—say the American base completed in Saudi Arabia just at the end of the war—than if they are left temptingly unprotected.

4) In a similar way, if an ambitious power is to be discouraged from fishing in the troubled waters of divided India, a convincing Anglo-American power position will have to be re-established somewhere in this general area, perhaps in Ceylon.

5) Unless the hundreds of millions of Eastern Asia are to fall before the concentrated power of the Communist offensive in China, Korea, Japan and Indo-China, a strong position will have to be maintained in Japan.

Such steps alone will not defeat the Communist offensive. But I doubt if any other steps will be effective, *unless security is established*, so that those who want to stand with us and oppose the spread of totalitarianism will have some backing, some confidence that the sacrifice will be worthwhile. Otherwise we cannot expect people in Austria, or soon in France and Italy, in China and Korea, to stand up against the constantly reiterated Communist threats: Your turn is next. Your Western friends will let you down. You saw what happened in Hungary . . . Still time to come over to us . . . or else. . . "

And "or else" means torture, or death, or exile to Siberia, or worse, the tearing away of one's wife and children to be sent to an unknown fate.

First, then, security must be established. Then people can go quietly back to work, trade can begin to flow again, and a solid political structure can be built. I still believe that the best way to go about this would be to try to bring two-thirds to three-quarters of the present membership of the United Nations into a stronger organization, disposing of a world police force and key bases, and an atomic development authority, carrying out the economic unification of free Europe through its appropriate Commission, recently set up, and encouraging world trade through the International Trade Organization, World Bank, and Bretton Woods agreement on currency stabilization.

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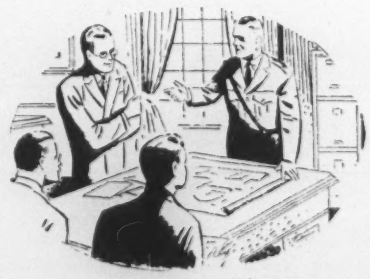

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Rival Unions Now Compete in Promises of Employer-Gouging

By B. K. SANDWELL

ONE consequence of the change of the last few years in the character of labor organization in North America was probably not foreseen by anybody when the process of that change began. I refer to the growth of competition between two rival groups of labor organizations for the right to represent any given body of workers in their negotiations with their employer.

Before the rise of the C.I.O., that is to say roughly up to the last ten years or so, the only choice that such a group of workers had was whether they would have no organization at all, or a company union, or a local of a nation-wide or international union which would probably be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Obviously neither of the alternatives to the A.F. of L. union was likely to be more extreme than that union in the demand which it would make upon the employer, so that the A.F. of L. union itself was under no pressure to insist upon any more exigent conditions than those which were just sufficiently better than the company union could offer to ensure that the A.F. of L. union could manage to hold the franchise.

Today the situation is completely altered. In scores of industries the two rival types of organizations, the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., are in violent competition for the privilege of representing the workers and collecting the very substantial sums represented by their annual dues. Originally differing from one another in the fundamental character of their structure, these two organizations are more and more becoming merely two great rival businesses catering for the patronage of the same bodies of wage-earners. And the method of their competition tends more and more to be a mere outbidding of one another in the wages and conditions of work which they profess to be able to secure from the employers.

In each industry there is usually to be found in the union affiliated with one or other of these bodies (in the early days of the C.I.O. it was usually on that side of the fence, but now it may be found on either side according to circumstances) an element of able and well disciplined Communists, who will offer, and see to it that their union offers, to procure for the workers terms and conditions of employment of the most extravagant character without any regard whatever for the capacity of the industry to meet those terms, or for the interests of the consumer if the burden of the terms can be passed along to him.

Against such competition the non-Communist union, whichever it may be, is naturally forced to declare itself willing to demand, and able to get, terms which come as near as possible to looking like the equivalent of those advocated by the Communists. This process of two rival unions bidding against one another at the expense of the employer or consumer has not only become the regular situation in most North American industries, but has actually been recognized as the normal and proper thing by the state, which in most jurisdictions has undertaken to provide machinery by which the workers can express their choice in a supervised ballot without any intervention by the employer.

This of course bears some resemblance to democracy; but it has to be noted that democracy in the processes of government is one thing and democracy in the organization of industry is quite another thing. The people of a municipality, or of a nation, who elect a certain body of administrators or a certain Government to have charge of their affairs know that the cost of any errors or extravagances which their elected rulers may commit will have to be borne by themselves and by themselves alone. The organized workers of an industry are in no such position. It is true that if the errors of their elected representatives go too far they may ultimately ruin the industry; but that event will not occur until the entire margin of profit of the owners has been wiped out, and even then the plant will still be in existence and some new owner may pick it up at a bankrupt sale and resume operations by convincing the workers that they must either modify their demands or go without employment. In other words, the cost of bad government resulting from an unwise choice of leaders by the workers in an industry does not fall directly upon those workers until long after it has fallen with ruinous weight on the owners of the industry.

Incentive to Aggression

There is therefore no such incentive to wise and cautious policies in a labor organization as there is in a political unit whether local or national, and similarly no such restraint against unwise and extravagant policies. But the main point to bear in mind is that in the labor group the whole tendency is to foster that form of competition which lays most stress upon gaining the maximum amount of wages out of the employer in return for the minimum amount of productive effort. In effect, the elections in a bargaining unit which is choosing between one and the other of these rival organizations are about parallel to an election held in a democratic nation which is already in a state of war against a dangerous adversary, and which is therefore pretty sure to elect that party which gives promise of carrying on the war more efficiently. In the labor election it tends to be assumed that the employer is an enemy, and that the union to vote for is the one which promises to hit him hardest.

It need hardly be said that this is not an attitude which can be maintained over any great length of time without resulting in the complete breakdown of any economic system based on private choice and individual enterprise,—but that of course is no objection from the Communist point of view and even perhaps from the point of view of many moderate Socialists. It is very much as if the shareholders of the employing company were to elect to the Board of Directors those candidates who offered to demand the highest price for the company's product without any regard to competitors' prices and the condition of the market.

It is extremely difficult to see how this very dangerous condition is to be corrected, and the object of the present article is simply to state the problem and not to offer any solution. It is possible that a solution will not be developed until a general decline in business volume has demonstrated to the organized and organizable workers that there is a real economic limit to the price which they can obtain for their labor, in terms of dollars, at any given price level. This will be an extremely difficult thing to make them believe, because they have been saturated with the false economic doctrine that a decline in business activity is caused by failure to distribute to the workers a large enough share of the cash return from the processes of production—as if workers were the only people whose incomes operate as market demand for goods.

Two Independents

But the point to remember is that the competition for the right to negotiate in the name of a given body of workers is no longer a competition between a single independent union and no independent union at all, but between two independent unions, either or both of which can bid for the workers' votes without the slightest regard for the interests of the employer. It is this that constitutes the peril in our present policy of applying the methods of political democracy to a purely economic body.

It was an excellent thing to ensure to every body of workers the power to choose whether it will or will not be organized in an independent union to negotiate with the employer. It is perhaps not quite so excellent that two rival independent unions should be permitted to solicit the votes of that same body of workers by each claiming that it can gouge the employer harder than the other.

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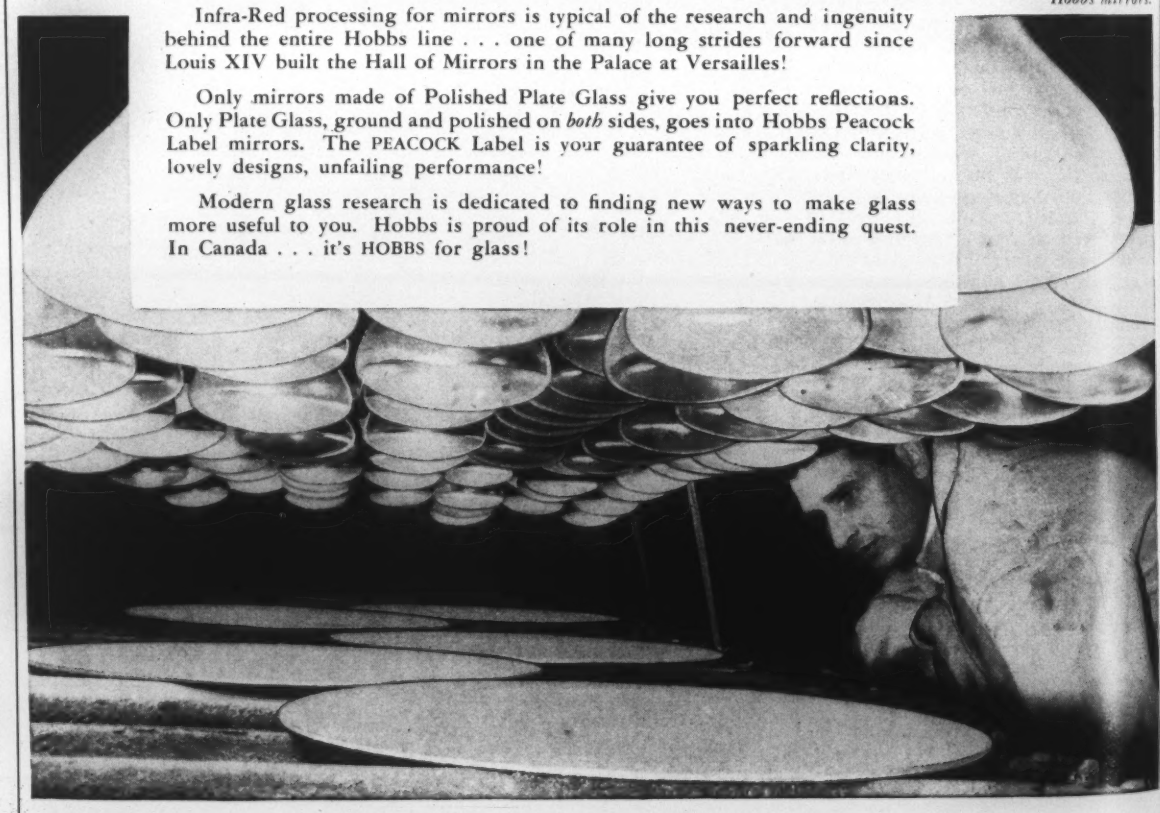

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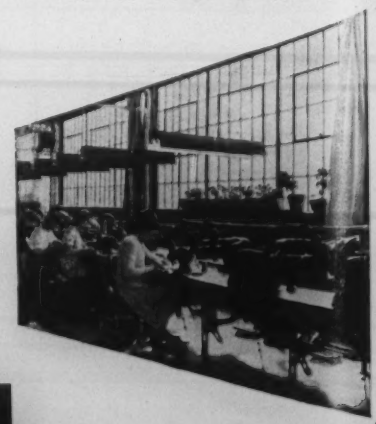

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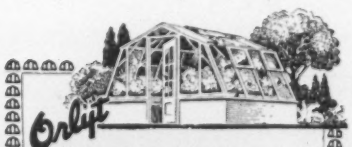

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British Austerity Not as Bad as It Seems

By THE HON. ALASTAIR BUCHAN

The average Canadian has not been able to go to Britain and judge conditions there for himself. So much is being made of their austerity that it is difficult to understand that Britons are looking optimistically into the future. The writer believes that it is the duty of every Briton to tell the world in their letters and newspapers that they are not washed up but still have the ability to pull through.

The Hon. Alastair Buchan is the son of the former Governor General of Canada and author, John Buchan, and the brother of the present Lord Tweedsmuir.

London.

TO HAVE spent the months of February and March in Canada and the United States was, in the opinion of one's family and friends, to have been very fortunate; in actual fact, it was a very alarming experience.

Viewing our economic crisis, the floods and the snow, through the eyes of the transatlantic press during those bitter months, there were days when it seemed as if a cataclysm akin in scale to the disappearance of Atlantis was overtaking this island. It seemed as if Great Britain, pounded by an unkind fate and the blind forces of nature, was keeling slowly over into the North Atlantic, the inert hulk of a once-fine ship.

British Problem

That metaphor looks absurd when set out in print over here. But it does not dispose of the problem—the problem of good news from Britain.

We know that there are many encouraging developments in industry, in the arts, in reconstruction and in the rebuilding of ordinary life. But these are gradual developments in which progress can be measured only at the end of a year or a decade. The consequence is that those friends of this country who must rely for their information upon the printed word see only a darkening picture of national exhaustion, of increasing austerity and of industrial difficulties. "Where," they ask, "is the silver lining? Can any nation take such a beating and still retain any vigor? If Great Britain can, as we fervently hope she can, let us have the evidence."

It must be remembered that the thousands of Americans and Canadians whom war brought here have a mental image of mile upon mile of blitzed streets, rubble, empty universities, and a discreetly uncontroversial press. Reinforce this with two years of calamitous news and you have a very gloomy picture. Serious studies of postwar Britain and estimates of her ability to recover have been made by intelligent and well-informed observers from the other side.

Amazing Progress

Too often, however, our own self-castigations are taken as gospel. Because some industries have been criticized as old-fashioned, and because too little is said of the amazing progress in other industries, it is easy for those across the water to feel that all British industry is inept. Because so much is made of the austerity of our diet, our clothing, and our amusements, it is difficult to believe that this is a country where people still laugh and look into the future.

Our friends are worried that the disasters of this decade may have bereft us of our capacity for fruitful thinking. Most Americans are much more aware than many here imagine that our experience, our standards and our capacity for constructive improvisation are as vital as is their productive capacity to the continuance of Western civilization. They are therefore deeply concerned lest in solving or failing to solve our own problem we should abandon our export trade in ideas. They want to know that the Britain which improvised the Mulberry (the D-Day invasion dock), perfected radar, discovered penicillin, the Britain that evolved the Common Law and devised Parliamentary government, still exists. We know it lives and thrives—our job is to demonstrate that it does.

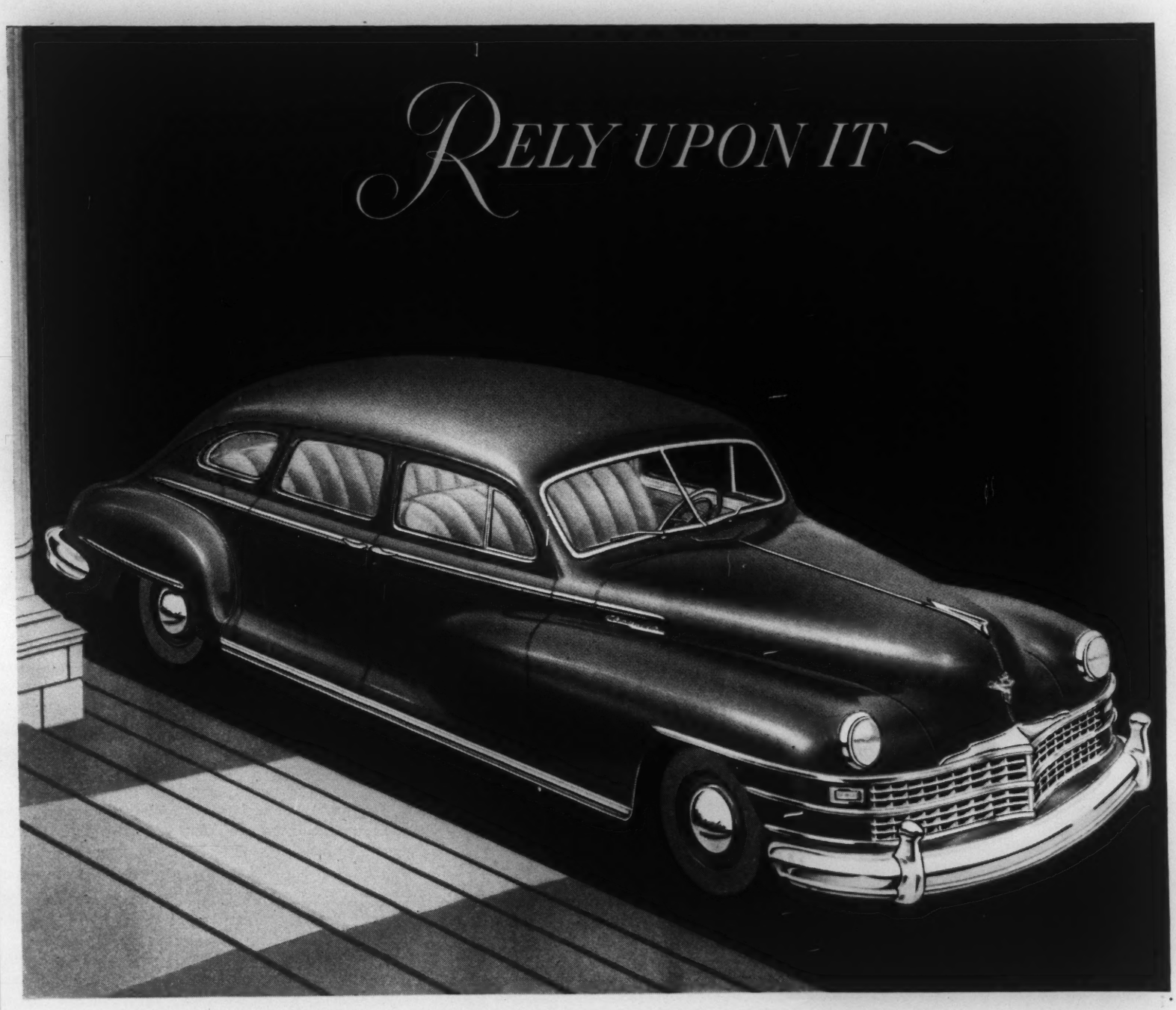
There, as here, the intelligent public is perfectly capable of distinguishing between true encouragement and mere whistling to keep one's courage up. They know how serious our plight is, and what they desire is to discover if we know a way of solving it.

One of the best ways of sending forth good news is, of course, by a flow of well-made and well-designed exports. But the problem of giving the West reasons for continuing to have faith in us is part of a vaster problem in our national life. Whatever conscious direction we might have given the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the United Kingdom of today must be *Great* Britain, or be cast aside. A Little Britain, with the eyes of the people turned inwards, with its Parliament chewing with acrimony and anger over the fag-ends of nineteenth century ideas, is one for which the rest of the world has not the faintest use.

British Socialism, as the past two years have shown, is not a great and fresh idea, gathering adherents into a crusade as the ideas of the French Revolution did. It is a purely materialist attempt at rearranging the affairs of a tired people. It is no wonder that those outside this country, seeing only a picture of natural catastrophe, industrial sluggishness and class conflict, with seldom a word or an action to knit our efforts together and dignify them with a finer purpose, feel that we have lost our touch, and that Britain may be failing for reasons deeper than the apparent ones.

There is a plain duty before every organization — public and private — concerned with sending information from this country, and before every private citizen who corresponds abroad. It is to concentrate upon what is fresh and intelligent and alive in Britain, leaving bad news to travel of its own swift accord.

We must tell the world, in accents that will convince, that we are not sinking exhausted and paralyzed into some gloomy twilight, but that, irrespective of party and class, we have lost nothing of our talents, our skills or our capacity for ideas.



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U.S. Air Power Modern But Lacks Quantity

By ROSS WILLMOT

On a recent tour by air of major U.S. aircraft centres — military and industrial, the writer found American opinion overly apprehensive regarding the international situation. But even the experts agreed that U.S. air power at present, while well enough advanced in research and possessing impressive prototypes like the new B36, was quite insufficient for defending the country. Appropriation cuts have hindered development programs. Manufacturers want a five year program for scientists and builders to engage in research and production. The U.S. military authorities want an adequate and trained air force as a guarantee to the peace and insurance that the country will be able to parry those first, furious and sudden blows should war perchance come.

A RECENT inspection tour of the aviation facilities of the United States from coast to coast has convinced me that our southern neighbor is unprepared now for any possible attack by air. While agreeing on the necessity of preparedness, I deplore, as one of many Canadians between the two opponents, the war-mongering talk I found very common throughout the country against what Americans call "the Red menace."

Most of the more than 100 American members of the Aviation Writers Association, with whom I took the air tour, seemed to think international relations are worse than at the time of Munich. Though taking what aircraft manufacturers and military men said to us with a grain of salt, A.W.A. members individually are doubtlessly going to start a campaign in the American press asking for more power as the best means of keeping the peace. A.W.A. writers have an estimated audience of 100,000,000, the largest reached by any such group in the world.

Aircraft manufacturers throughout the U.S. told us that they are building better and better planes in smaller and smaller quantities at greater and greater financial losses. They are calling for at least a five year program permitting aviation scientists and builders to engage with confidence in research and production.

Last year, U.S. aircraft companies produced new advanced jet bombers and fighters, the world's best air transports and some of the most safe, useful and swift of small planes. American manufacturing companies in general showed a 36 per cent increase in profits as compared with 1945. Aircraft and parts manufacturers, however, showed a 95 per cent decrease in profits.

Big Drop in Production

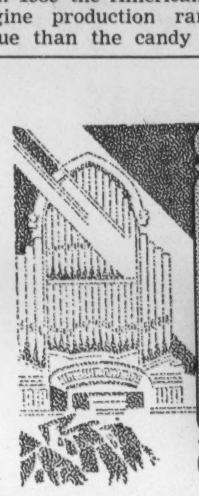
U.S. military aircraft production, we learned, has dropped from the wartime record of 96,000 a year to only about 1600, not enough to provide replacements for the present airforce. The U.S. Army Air Force is about 100,000 short of the 400,000 officers and men, which present unbiassed planning indicates is the minimum needed for a land-based organization. Appropriation cuts have hindered airforce research and development programs.

The aircraft industry has been forced to pull in its horns and the transport of the future—jet or turboprop powered— will not be developed by airlines or private aircraft manufacturers, which find it difficult to get the millions of dollars required for such research. The most advanced of the big transports of today were all developed as military projects. In addition, flight safety development will also be retarded, it is argued, unless military research and development programs are increased.

Because a possible war would be fought with planes already in production, there is also a demand for aircraft in quantity as well as in quality. Any next war is predicted as fast, furious and terribly destructive. There would be no time then to expand an aircraft industry and an airforce as there was during the last war.

It took ten years to develop, test, produce and get into effective service the Superfortresses, which delivered the knock-out blow against the Japanese. It would take just about as long now to get the air power we need for defense, particularly because much more skilled labor is needed to produce the more complicated airplanes now.

In 1939 the American aircraft and engine production ranked less in value than the candy industry and somewhat more than the sausage industry. That year the total production for the U.S. government by all



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Premiums and Interest in year	855,000	10,041,000	19,502,000
Insurance Purchased in year	2,930,000	37,110,000	60,786,000
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SECURITY AND PROGRESS THROUGH HALF A CENTURY

airplane manufacturers was about 850. Yet the very next year these manufacturers were called upon to jump it to an annual production of some 50,000. The manufacturers doubt whether they can perform a similar miracle in the future.

A relatively few billions of dollars spent on the American airforce prior to the last war might have prevented it. Because the U.S., for instance, spent only $555 million for new aircraft between the wars, they had to spend $48 billion, not millions, during the war itself.

Too many people in the democracies believe that the next war will be a push-button affair and that attention given to air power is foolish. We were told by experts that this Buck Rogers fantasy is still in the laboratory stage, even though great things are expected from guided missiles, jets and superbombers. Certainly the missiles we saw in action by the U.S. Navy in California were not far advanced on those used by the Nazis against England.

I happened to be the first Canadian newspaperman to be shown the B36, largest bomber in the world, at the Convair plant at Fort Worth. I saw the first model in flight and the first 13 of the 100 the U.S. Army has ordered on the assembly line. Soon a fleet of these superbombers will be based at a special new field at Limestone, Maine, a few minutes flight from Quebec City and the closest U.S. territory by short Polar routes to Russia.

The bomber is so gigantic that a Superfortress can be nestled under each wing. Its wing span is greater than 227-foot towers of Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal and its tail alone is five stories tall. It is so long that a trolley serves as transportation for its 12 crew members. Its bomb bays have the space of four railroad freight cars and can carry 72,000 pounds of destruction. It can carry atom bombs anywhere in the world from Maine and return. Its tremendous bulk is supported by ten wheels and powered by six pusher type engines.

Tailless Jet Super-Bomber

At Burbank, we inspected another superbomber soon to be based in Maine, the Northrop Flying Wing. This giant tailless bomber of the future can carry 200,000 pounds and has a range of 10,000 miles. It has been satisfactorily flight tested and we saw jet versions on the assembly line. It is claimed this bomber can carry more weight farther than a conventional aircraft because of its less drag and higher lift.

Other new streamlined four jet bombers flown for us over Muroc's eight mile runway in the Mojave Desert were the North American XB45 and Convair's XB46, both of whose speed is more than 500 m.p.h.

At Burbank we also saw Lockheed's doubled-decked Constitution, the largest air transport in the world. Already flown, it will carry 180 passengers for the U.S. Navy.

New jet fighters shown to us were the Douglas Sky Streak and the Republic Thunder Jet, both capable of more than 600 m.p.h.

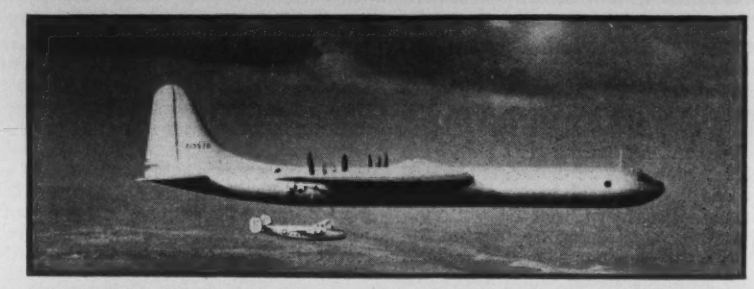
One of the most spectacular flights was that of the Bell XS1 supersonic rocket, which was launched in the air from a Superfortress. It easily outpaced the Lockheed Shooting Star fighter, which can exceed 600 m.p.h. Its speed potential is 1700 m.p.h. at 80,000 feet. Another amazing display were the aerobatics of a Shooting Star, electronically piloted by a sister ship and from the ground.

Yet we were told that behind these marvelous planes were, for the most part, not production lines but empty experimental buildings. Unless they were produced in quantity, they would be merely museum pieces.

American aircraft manufacturers frankly admit that they stand to gain by the air power expansion they are recommending, but also they seem to be genuinely concerned over the worsening international situation. It certainly must be admitted we are too apt to forget hard-learned lessons we received in this last war.

The U.S. defense program is to have an airforce in being, an adequate intelligence, a vigorous program of research and development in aeronautics and a healthy, thriving, readily expansible aviation industry.

Canada, whether she likes it or not, is going to play a major role in any possible air war, because over our territory go the short polar routes from U.S. to European and Asian centres. The U.S. air force are already training their fliers in Arctic flying for any eventuality.



Soon a fleet of U.S. Army B36's will be stationed near Limestone, Maine. The world's largest, it can be compared above with the Liberator. B36 can carry a 10,000 pound bomb load 10,000 miles, was designed by I. M. Laddon, McGill trained engineer whose mother now lives in Toronto.

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SPORTING LIFE

Professionalism Comes into View in Some Most Unlikely Spots

By KIMBALL McILROY

MR. JOHN C. Winston has an interesting definition of an amateur. In his dictionary, he says an amateur is "one who practises any art, study, or sport for pleasure but not for money; hence, one whose work lacks professional finish."

The Canadian Olympic Committee has an entirely different definition. It holds that an amateur is a hockey player receiving anywhere from two to four thousand dollars for one season's play, while a professional is a 19-year-old girl who drives around in a pretty car which someone gave her.

When the announcement was made that Montreal Royals might represent Canada at the Olympics, most people thought it was a gag and waited for the laugh. They're still waiting, at this writing.

As a straight-faced announcement, it stinks, but it would have made a pretty fair gag, coming right on top of the Barbara Ann Scott nonsense.

Officials of amateur athletic outfits have almost always been good for a laugh, and they're in top form this year. Better than ever. Not long ago they tossed out a couple of tennis players for "thinking" of turning professional. Honest, they did.

There may be an angle here, of course, inasmuch as the average member of the Montreal Royals would assure you that he *wouldn't* think of turning professional, not until the pro teams raise their salary limits. Why should a man accept a cut in pay just to call himself a pro? Especially when there's a chance he might get a nice trip to Switzerland, courtesy of the Olympic Committee.

The secretary of the Canadian Amateur (sic) Hockey Association, when asked if the Royals were guaranteed honest-to-God, *bona fide* amateurs, replied that, so far as he knew, they were. That's what the man said. A little learning can't be as dangerous a thing as the poet claims.

All that the Barbara Ann business proves, actually, is that, while everyone appreciates a good laugh in these trying days, it's about time that a few grown-ups were injected into amateur sport to straighten the thing out. Grown-ups whose main interest in sport isn't periodic trips to far lands at public expense. No one should seriously object to the fact that many amateurs draw down enviably large salaries, but hypocrisy has a way of spreading, and can't be an especially good atmosphere to surround growing boys and girls. Athletes who as kids were brought up not to tell even small lies spend most of their playing careers living large ones.

If any amateur athletic tycoon can name two Canadian athletes over the age of seven who are more obviously and honestly "amateur" than Miss Scott, car or no car, this column will gladly forget about sports and concern itself with ladies' fashions or market quotations. What's the car got to do with it, anyway? The essence of professionalism is to perform with the *expectation* of remuneration as, for example, when amateur hockey players agree with the club management on a basis of so much per game, or per week, with a bonus for the playoffs.

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association might better spend its time asking why certain hockey finals went the full seven games when it appeared to even the most ingenuous of the fans that the winning team could have cleared the thing up handily in four.

Is Apps Apt?

One man who might reasonably, but not very optimistically, be expected to do something about the confused sports picture, at least so far as his own province is concerned, is Sylvanus Apps, recently appointed athletic commissioner of Ontario.

Mr. Apps' primary consideration, of course, will be the supervision of professional sport. This definition, however, can be generally taken to cover just about everything except cricket, and probably curling.

There are two unfortunate angles to Mr. Apps' appointment. He will work on a part-time basis only. The job would supply ample full-time employment for a dozen men, but Mr. Apps already has a job, that of centre on the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey club, one of the organizations which it will be his duty to supervise. The Leafs will not be worrying about much, having a brother on the jury, as it were.

In point of actual fact, the work of the commissioner will probably continue to be carried out largely by the permanent secretary, as in the past. This is too bad, as there are many problems to which a commissioner might turn his talents.

This amateur business, for example. Wouldn't it be a unique move if the commissioner were to announce that from now on in Ontario only amateurs could publicly call themselves amateurs? The motivation for such a move would not be any holier-than-thou attitude of "sport for sport's sake", but a desire to give a better break to the kid who just wants to play for the fun of it, and who gets damn few breaks now.

A Good Idea

It might be a good idea, too, as a starter, if the commissioner redefined amateurism. A kid whose equipment is bought for him can be an amateur. So can one who is recompensed for actual financial loss involved in playing out of town or in distant finals or what-not. So can one who is a professional in some other sport. Not according to Mr. Brundage, perhaps, but according to any of the dictates of common sense, an article which is normally rigidly excluded from the by-laws of amateur athletic associations.

The non-amateurs would then have to come right out and call themselves professionals, and again the players would benefit. A pro club has certain responsibilities to its hired help that an amateur club hasn't, in the matter of injuries, contracts, and so on.

And of course there's that old matter of hypocrisy, which makes

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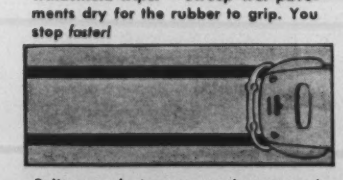

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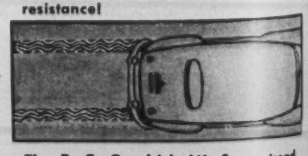

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7-28

B.F.Goodrich TIRES

a very poor permanent frame of mind and one which some people may come to believe must be indigenous to the Canadian scene.

Mr. Apps might take a look at boxing and wrestling in Ontario. He might check to ascertain to what extent wrestling has become a monopoly. He might investigate the desirability of a promoter of wrestling, which is 100 per cent fixed, being granted a licence to promote boxing, which is supposed to be 100 per cent on the level. He might consider the advisability of having a licensed second, responsible only to his department, in the corner of every fighter engaging in a professional bout. A second with good ears, and an even better nose. And not wearing waterwings.

The above suggestions are only a starter. There are a lot of things Mr. Apps might look into, and possibly correct, in any spare time he may be able to scrounge from that job of playing centre for the Leafs.

Paddock Pickets

The recent difficulties between the H.B.P.A. and the O.J.C. over the size of the minimum purses to be offered on the Spring tracks calls to mind the extraordinary similarity which is developing between sport and unionized industry. All that is lacking is the dark suggestion that the Party is behind one or the other group in the dispute. Maybe it is, so far as that goes; it seems to be getting into just about everything else.

It is a puzzling thing that a dispute of this nature couldn't have been worked out without the necessity of cancelling meets. Not that this department feels that horse-racing is vital to the health and well-being of anybody but horses; it's just that old bugbear of spreading wrong frames of mind.

The track people offer $1200. The horsemen say they're losing money even at $1500. So what happens? They work out a system whereby only the betting public makes anything out of the deal, and even that reluctantly. It was all straightened out in the end, of course, by a compromise that a first-grade arithmetic student could have suggested, but in the meantime easily-influenced people were absorbing the notion that, when you can't get what you want, the thing to do is stalk out in a huff and start holding indignation meetings. Of course the jockey club folks are hard up, as everyone knows, and poverty may have warped their judgment.

It was all a little silly. The first thing both sides know, the bettors are going to go on strike against cream-skimming pari-mutuels or crooked races or other fixtures of The Track, and *then* where're they going to be?

Rugger Relapse

There is undoubtedly something significant in the fact that Dalhousie University is this year going to field a Canadian rugby team in a local league. The question is just what that significance is, since the University is going to continue to play rugger as well.

Rugger, rugby, and football (U.S. variety) are all very fine games. The point is that they are virtually the same thing, and it doesn't seem to make sense that anyone would want to play any two of them at the same time. If you're going to play rugby, what's the point in playing rugger too?

The choice between the three seems to be generally governed by which one you happen to have been brought up on. Most Canadians who got overseas in the recent imbroglio had an opportunity to watch good teams playing rugger — usually their first such opportunity — and few of them were much impressed. "A good game, if you like that sort of thing, but pretty sloppy and disorganized." The British had a couple of chances to view both North American varieties of the game. They were even less impressed. "Not much happens, does it?"

If the Dalhousie boys want to play both games for a season, that's their business, but it's a pretty good bet that before long they'll drop one or the other.

Let's hope this experimentation isn't catching, that the people currently playing rugby (Canadian) don't fall for the glamour of football (American). The glamour is deceptive. High-bracket U.S. coaches have persuaded their rules committees to remove virtually every element of chance from the game. You can't even pick up one of the other team's fumbles and run with it.

It looks grand in the newsreels, but the newsreel artists pick their shots. It's what they don't show that might be instructive.

Footnote

Apropos several of the above, consider the unhappy fate of one Mac Robinson, 18, star high-school rugby player from Tennessee, who recently suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of "hounding" by scouts from two rival institutions of higher education called Vanderbilt and the University of Tennessee.

The point which officials of both seats of learning were careful to make clear was that the boy himself was the one who was actually at fault, if not guilty of breach of trust, poor sportsmanship, and deplorable conduct, since he had signed contracts with *both* time-honored institutions calling for free room, board, and tuition, plus ten dollars monthly for expenses.

Nothing like this ever happens, or ever could happen, in Canada, of course, but it should be a warning to us all to instill into our youth the basic principles of sportsmanship and fair play, so that we may be sure they will sign such contracts with but one grand old college at a time.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A Presbyterian Moderator's Wife Tutored Him for the Ministry

By DeCOURCY H. RAYNER

(*Photo on Page 4*)

TWO qualities of the new moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada stand out above all else. First, he is a Canadian through and through; his voice and manner proclaim it. Secondly, he is a rural pastor. Perhaps "minister" is the correct term for a Presbyterian, but pastor is the word that best describes the type to which the Rev. Charles H. MacDonald belongs.

An able preacher, he is quite at home in the pulpit. A master of worship, he demonstrated his genius for this in the way he celebrated the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the morning after he was elected to office. Above all, however, the new moderator is a friendly, warm-hearted man of God, able and willing to walk and talk with his people. Young and old turn to him for counsel without embarrassment or fear of being reproved or misunderstood.

The Rev. Charles H. MacDonald comes of Bruce County stock. His father was born in Rosshire, Scotland, in 1851, and came to Canada with his parents at two years of age. His grandfather was a stone mason, whose first job in this country was to build the abutments of the first railway bridge into Guelph. The mother of the moderator, Henrietta Edgar, was born in Somerset, England, in 1853. Her family, Methodist by faith, settled in Oxford County near Woodstock in 1854, but a year later moved to the Queen's Bush, as it was called in Bruce County.

Grandfather MacDonald was one of the first elders of the kirk at Teesdale when it was organized about 1857. The moderator's father was also ordained an elder, at the early age of 30 years.

It is not surprising that a man of this background should enter the Presbyterian ministry. However the thoughts of Charles MacDonald did not turn in that direction for some years. At the age of 12, when he had obtained his high school entrance certificate, he left school to follow his father's vocation, that of farmer. Soon he was renting a farm for himself, and at 25 years of age he married a high school teacher from Smithville, the late Ellen Martin.

But young MacDonald was not happy on the land. One night at church he heard the Rev. Dr. Gray, financial agent for Knox College, make an appeal for financial support for the new college building. The MacDonalds, as tenant farmers, had little to give in the way of money. But something awoke within the soul of this young man. That night he announced his decision to his wife, in the fall he would give up the farm and study for the ministry. Without hesitation she pledged her support.

His Struggle

The college authorities were not so enthusiastic. They did their best to discourage this 26-year-old farmer, pointing out that he was married and had reached the age when most men are leaving college. Moreover he had no high school standing.

Nothing daunted, Charles turned his attention to books once again. His wife was his willing tutor, and he entered Smithville High School the next spring full of determination. After less than four months in the classroom he tried and passed the Normal School entrance examination, one of three in a class of 17 who were successful.

The next autumn young MacDonald entered the University of Toronto. Time and money were important factors, so he took a short course in Arts, which qualified him to enter theology, but gave him no degree. Six years later he was graduated from Knox College. What those years of toil meant to him and his helpmate only they will ever know—but as a result the Presbyterian Church received a minister worthy of the calling, a man of persistence and application.

Years after his mother had died Charles MacDonald learned that she had in early childhood dedicated her son to God, and that it was her cherished ambition that he should enter the ministry. Only then did he realize the hidden force that had driven him towards the goal, the inner restlessness that took him from the farm to the manse.

In May 1916 the young graduate was ordained at Creemore, Ontario. Seven years later he moved to Penetanguishene, and in 1925 was called to the charge of Lucknow and Dungannon, Ontario. For 22 years he has ministered to those two rural congregations.

But the new moderator's interests have been wide and varied. With one exception he has served on every official board of the General Assembly of his church. He has fathered the Presbyterian camp at Kintail, on the shore of Lake Huron midway between Goderich and Kincardine. When the 1946 Assembly set up a special committee to study the rural needs of the church, Charles H. MacDonald was chosen to head it.

His Presbytery

In his own little presbytery of Huron-Maitland some practical experiments in rural church work are under way. Seven country ministers meet for frequent fellowship in an attempt to break down the distance that separates them and to face together the problems that confront their people and themselves. Three months ago they started to circulate a little four-page paper, printed in the study of the Rev. W. S. Sutherland at Whitechurch. As a padre in the Canadian army Mr. Sutherland was instrumental in starting the *Maple Leaf* newspaper for the troops in Italy, and he uses the same equipment in this new rural venture.

Entitled *The Burning Bush*, the magazine deals with church history, the Confession of Faith, and other questions of belief and worship in popular terms. A page of local news items has been dropped in favor of matter with a little more meat, for the paper soon gained a response from those who so often feel uninformed on the subject of religion, but find it difficult to increase their knowledge.

For the past 17 years Mr. MacDonald has had a summer hobby, the young people's camp at Kintail. Just a week before he was elected moderator this rural minister visited the camp, to help put it into shape for the season. With his own hands he helped to erect the first building, back in 1930. Since then he has been camp dean, camp treasurer, and above all, camp counsellor. The story goes that when the camp was short a considerable amount of the money needed to put it into operation, that this country minister dug into his own small reserves and gave liberally to Kintail.

No one can measure what he has given in terms of leadership. At least four young men now in the ministry came under his influence

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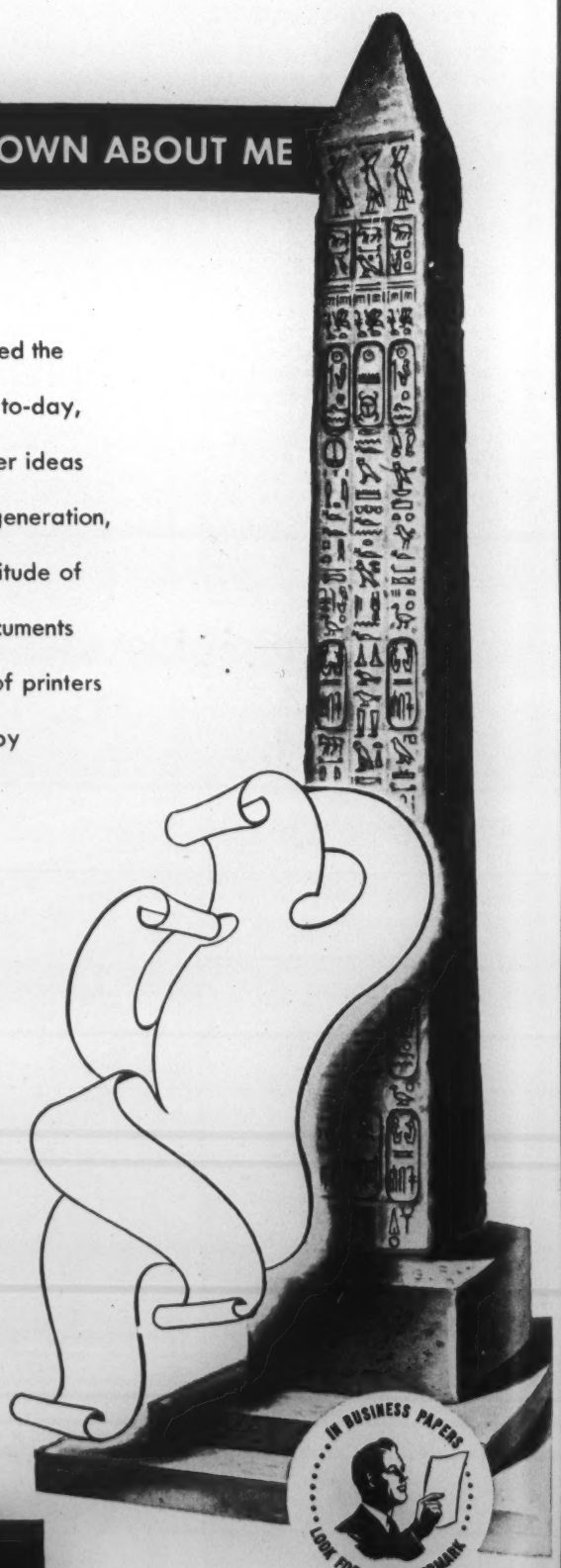

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while at summer camp. From his own church at Lucknow Dorothy Douglas went to Formosa as a missionary, and her brother George, now at Knox Church, Woodstock, into the ministry. The moderator's only son, R. Douglas MacDonald, is minister of St. Andrew's Church, Tillsonburg, Ontario.

His Family

Of the three daughters one is married to a minister in a rural charge, the Rev. William A. Henderson at Hillsdale, Ont. Marion, who lives at home, is a specialist in children's music. Helen recently married James O. Brisbin of Belleville; in fact they were on their honeymoon when the Assembly met.

The mother of these children, Ellen Martin, whom Charles MacDonald married in 1908, died in 1940. Four years later he married Miss Catherine MacDougal of Lucknow, who was present in Calgary when her husband was elected moderator.

Most ministers have their own bit of vanity. It is typical of Mr. MacDonald that the thing of which he seems most proud is the fact that year by year for 22 years his congregations at Lucknow and Duncannon have never failed to meet their budget allocation. There are 317 communicant members at Lucknow. The church records show that last year their allocation for missionary and other purposes was $900. They raised $1336. This rural minister is pleased with the way they attend worship, too. At Duncannon, ten miles from Lucknow, he has a morning service at 9.45 daylight time during the summer, and seldom is a family absent.

In the Presbyterian Church in Canada the use of the title "Right Reverend" is frowned upon officially. Here is one moderator upon whom, in some respects, it would sit ungraciously. Above average as a spiritual leader, 64-year-old Charles MacDonald has never sought any titles or distinctions. The full efforts of mind and body have been directed towards the avenues of service. He has been content as a plain man, serving in his own quiet and faithful way a plain but God-fearing people. To them, as to others, he will be known and remembered as "Mister" MacDonald, no matter how the church may choose to honor him. Throughout the Presbyterian Church he has another title, one that will go with him on his moderatorial tour as a tribute to a rural ministry of extraordinary length and profound influence—a title of which he may well be proud—MacDonald of Lucknow.

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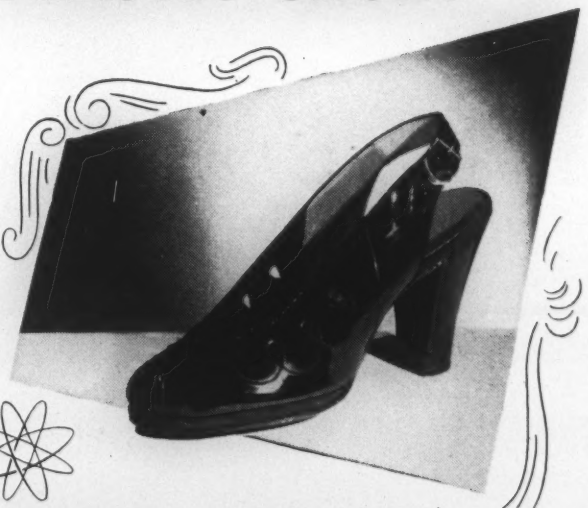

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B.C. LETTER

Tourists Needed for Alaska Highway

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

THE Alaska Tourist Association has sent James Bell, of Fort Nelson, as a delegate to Victoria to press for provincial government support in further opening of the Alaska Highway to automobile traffic. Only 10 cars a day are allowed over the road now by Federal government officials. There is ample accommodation for 30 or 40.

Businessmen have been encouraged to open hotels, tourist camps, and gasoline stations, but not enough tourists are allowed to make these paying ventures. There is not yet full-scale accommodation for all who would like to travel over the great north road, but a preferred class could easily be catered to for the present season. There are gas stations every hundred miles.

The B.C.-Yukon Navigation Company has a 65-bed hotel 300 miles north of Dawson Creek, and a smaller place 320 miles farther north. It doesn't like waiting indefinitely for customers.

No Poaching Allowed

Canadian federal fisheries patrol boats have been escorting the great herds of seals on their way to the Pribiloff Islands. A rough estimate places the number of the mammals at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The seals pass within a few miles of the western coast of Vancouver Island, and the patrol boats are out to prevent poaching. Only Indians are allowed to kill the valuable fur bearers, and they are allowed to use only canoes and spears. Their catch is insignificant.

Under international protection, the Pribiloff herds have increased from 132,279 in 1910 to 3,386,000 in 1946. The present value is estimated at $100,000,000. The United States has a floating laboratory, the "Black Douglas," with a crew of 15, which will stay with the seals for 11 months to study their habits and migration route, concerning which little is known.

Caustic Criticism

Mr. Justice A. M. Manson has come in for some caustic criticism because of a comment he made to an innocent boy witness in a murder case at the Vancouver assizes. The lad, answering the usual questions as to whether he understood the nature of an oath, said his parents did not go to church. The family is highly respected.

"Your parents should be in jail for contributing to juvenile delinquency," snapped Mr. Manson. "This country is supposed to be civilized, a Christian community. What church do your people stay away from?"

The boy said "Every church," and hoped it was the right answer. He might have added that about 80 per cent of Vancouver residents do not attend church regularly.

In answer to further somewhat acid questioning, the boy said he had been to Sunday School for a little time, and knew that an oath on the Bible was "more binding than one taken on any other book."

His evidence was accepted.

He Who Laughs . . .

Victor Ohler, proprietor of the Lulu Island Water Gardens, doesn't mince words when he sends a complaint to the Richmond Municipal Council, but he doesn't help himself much, either.

"Year after year you are squandering municipal revenue by never completing anything," he wrote. "You should be ashamed of yourselves. You are guilty of mismanagement, antipathy, incompetence, and malfeasance. Go ahead; sue me, if you dare."

On the suggestion of Reeve R. M. Grauer the communication was "received, filed, and thrown into the waste-paper basket" with the rider that Mr. Ohler's road "be fixed the last of anybody's."

I want to know...

how LIFE INSURANCE can safeguard a mortgaged home

One of our policyholders, a thoughtful and considerate father, asked this question of a Mutual Life of Canada agent recently. He realized that it was unfair of him to arrange the best home life he could for his family, without at the same time guaranteeing its continuance should he not be there.

Our agent showed him how, through a policy taken specially for the purpose, he could insure the payment of the mortgage should he die — leaving his home free and clear.

If you have a similar problem, have a talk with your local Mutual Life representative. You will find him well qualified to advise you on this and all other life insurance problems. He has received special training in planning life insurance programs that meet the varied needs of people in all walks of life and of all incomes.

Let him explain to you the advantages of different policies or policy-combinations. Let him tell you why the Mutual Life of Canada slogan is *"low-cost Life Insurance"*.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Time to Call a Truce in Education Battle

By S. R. LAYCOCK

The conflict in the field of education between the traditionalists and the proponents of the social-utility theory is a continuing one. The basic arguments are here set forth by a well-known professor of educational psychology at the University of Saskatchewan. Neither camp is entirely in the right and both should agree what generalized habits should be developed in the pupils. Far-seeing teachers will specifically provide for the development of those habits and attitudes.

FOR the past forty years there has been going on in Canada a continuous warfare in the field of education.

Arrayed on one side of the battle are the traditionalists composed of the great majority of university professors who are not professors of education, a very large proportion of professional men—doctors, lawyers, etc.—and a goodly number of top business executives. This group talks glibly about education as a "discipline" and feels that the job of educator is to "discipline" the mind of the student.

For the most party they conceive of the mind as a bundle containing a small number of "faculties". They think of memory as a unit or "faculty" and consider that people have good, medium and poor memories. In other words, they think that memory for chemical formulae, for poetry, and for faces and names are all part of a single unitary power which can be improved by exercise with any sort of material. Likewise they think that judgment is a unity and that people have good, medium or poor judgments. The exercise of judgment in one area like mathematics will, therefore, automatically improve one's judgment in purchasing a car, choosing a wife or voting in an election. The same principle applies to other "faculties" such as reasoning, imagination, observation and attention.

Those who hold to the traditionalist school usually believe that the way to strengthen a pupil's memory, judgment or reasoning is to give him stiff doses of the traditional subjects—the classics, mathematics, and perhaps science though this is not in as high favor. However, claims are also put forward by those whose specialty is physical education, military training, and other subjects. Indeed, it would seem that specialists in almost any field of education rapidly become "vested interests" and vigorously defend the teaching of their pet subject on the ground of its great "disciplinary" value. Often these claims overtop those made for the study of the subject as containing a unique area of man's knowledge and achievement in the cultural or practical fields.

Last month Toronto's Patsy Parr, 9, presented the fourth recital in the Canadian Pianists Series, organized by Mona Bates. In her program of concert artist quality Patsy performed Liszt's Rhapsody No. 11 and a group of her own charming compositions.

In the opposing camp to the traditionalists is to be found the great majority of professional educators—teachers, school administrators, and professors of education. This group has studied the findings of experiments designed to investigate the degree of transfer of training which carries over from one subject field to another. As a result they believe that an individual has not one "memory" but many "memories"; that training in memorizing poetry may be of little or no help or even a downright hindrance in remembering the stock quotations or in recalling the names of acquaintances. And they have experimental evidence to back them up.

Likewise they believe that reasoning developed by analyzing a sentence in English grammar may have no carry-over to reasoning in domestic and business matters. Again, they point to experimental evidence which leads one to the conclusion that transfer from one kind of training to other situations in life is usually small and may be zero or even negative. They point to the fact that experiments lead to the conclusion that learning is specific and that one learns what one practices. In other words, practice in solving algebra problems increases one's ability to solve algebra problems but may not increase one's ability to solve social, political, or domestic problems.

"Social-Utility" Theory

This second group has applied its conclusions to school curricula and methods of teaching. Its members give their adherence to the "social-utility" theory of education, which emphasizes the teaching of such knowledge, skills and attitudes as are likely to function directly in the life of the individual. This does not mean, as is often thought, that they are materialistic or narrowly utilitarian in their outlook.

If training in appreciation of art, music, or poetry increases the ability of the individual to live fully and happily, then they consider such training to be "useful" and "practical". Indeed, they claim that the value of *any* area of knowledge or type of training is to be judged by the degree to which it actually functions in the life of the individual and the extent to which it makes for more rich and complete living. If literature is taught in such a way that it creates a dislike for poetry, drama and the better class of fiction then it is a damage to the individual, not an asset. If history is a meaningless memorization of dates and events, then it has no value; its value depends on the extent to which it actually functions in the understanding and solution of present-day social problems and in the interest which it arouses in the solution of the problems.

The proponents of the social-utility theory also point to the well-established fact that while automatic transfer of training from one subject-area or activity-area to another is possible, it is likely to occur to any appreciable degree only in pupils of high intelligence.

They also claim that the amount of transfer obtained in any given situation depends on the teacher. Some teachers get no transfer because they do not *specifically provide for it;* others get a great deal because they do. Furthermore, the adherents to this theory claim that *no* subject of study has a monopoly on possibilities for transfer of training. They believe that sociology, anthropology, biology, or economics can provide teachers with as much opportunity for promoting transfer of training as the classic or mathematics.

Since a very large amount of experimental evidence has accumulated, why does the battle continue to rage? Actually it is, at least in part, because neither side has thought out fully the implications of its position.

The traditionalists talk glibly about "disciplining" minds when they really want as a result of education are certain generalized habits and attitudes. They want to establish in pupils such generalized habits as thinking in an organized fashion and using the problem-solving technique in a wide area of human activities. They want the scientific method to be employed by the scientist in his social relationships as well as used in the laboratory in the solving of technical problems. They want the habit of the critical evaluation of authorities to apply to everyday problems as well as to the preparation of a thesis. They want ideals of honesty and fairmindedness to apply to *all* the areas of a man's activities, not merely in his business or professional activities.

Trained to Generalize

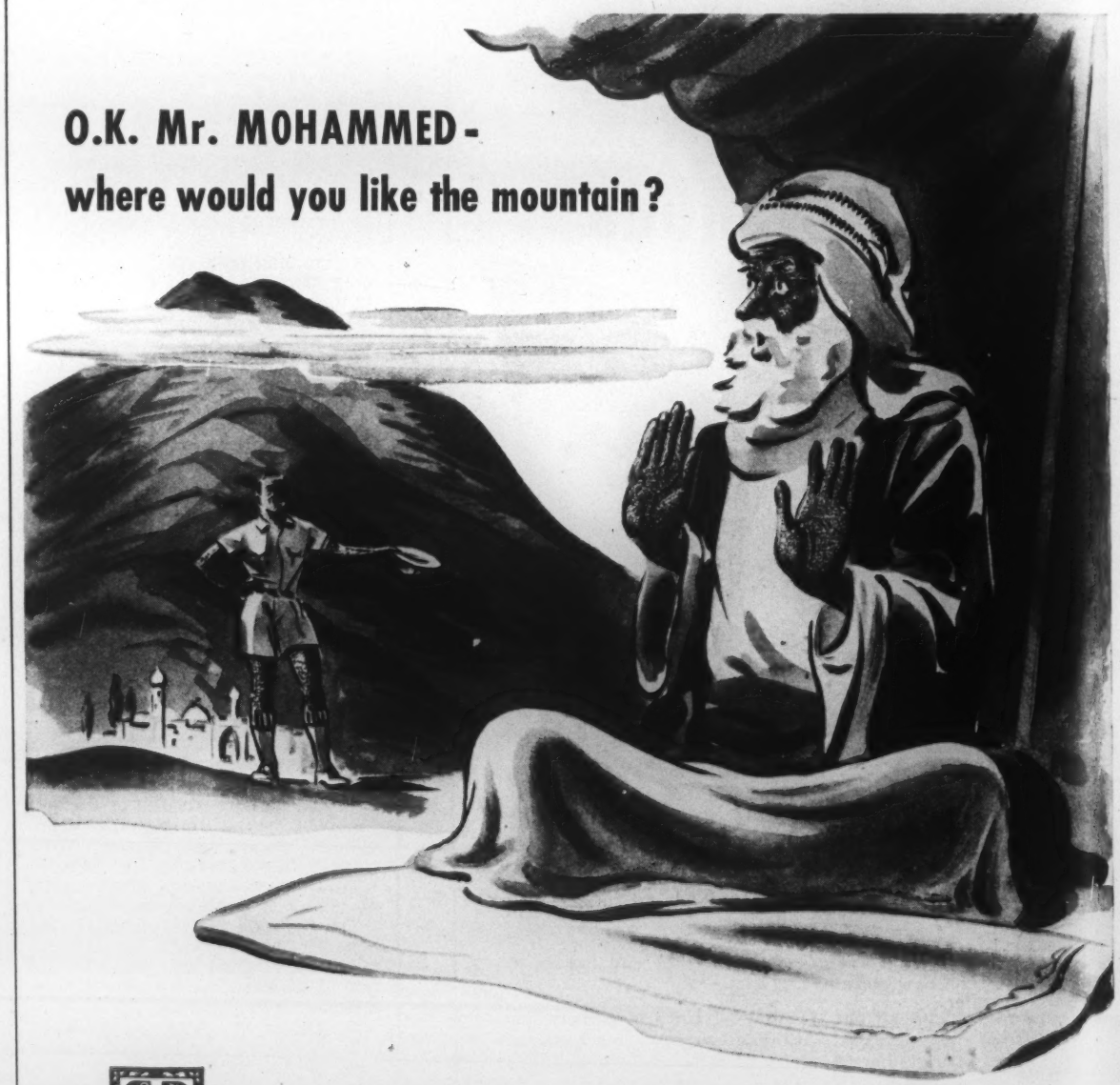
It is because they want to see these generalized habits developed that the traditionalists cling to the vague concept of "discipline". It would be better if they stated clearly exactly what generalized habits were desirable in an educated man and if they concentrated their attention on just how these might be developed. Certainly all the experimental evidence leads one to conclude that generalized habits do not develop automatically as the result of studying any subject; they have to be provided for by specific training. In other words, the student must be trained to generalize his habits of thinking, his attitudes and ideals.

The good teacher of mathematics will take the trouble day after day to guide his students to use the problem-solving technique in the solving of every-day problems of human living. The good teacher of science will be persistent in helping his pupils to apply the scientific method to the solving of domestic, social and political problems. The good teacher of history will develop in his students the habit of using the experiences of the past to interpret the present and as an aid in solving current problems.

Turning to the proponents of the social-utility theory, they, too, have sometimes failed to lift their eyes to the possibilities of establishing generalized habits and attitudes. Just because learning is specific, such generalized habits and attitudes can be developed *if they are specifically provided for* in the methods of teaching in schools. One can develop the habit of honesty beyond honesty in personal transactions where money is involved. One can develop the habit of neatness so that it will apply not only to personal appearance but to living quarters and written work. It is possible by good teaching to develop the habit of approaching the solution of a wide area of human problems—social, political, and domestic—through the problem-solving technique. It is possible to widen the areas in which individuals use the scientific method so that it will not be confined to physics, chemistry or biology. The proponents of the social-utility theory must raise their eyes from the teaching of specific development of generalized habits.

An agreement should be reached by the two warring factions as to what generalized habits should be developed in pupils in our schools. These would include the generalized habits of thinking and reasoning mentioned above as well as other work habits such as those of persistence and accuracy and, in addition, certain ideals of honesty, tolerance and fair-dealing. There would also be general agreement that it is easier to develop generalization of experience in pupils who are superior intellectually. Both sides would probably agree that some teachers get more transfer of training than others and that they do this by specifically providing for the development of generalized habits and attitudes.

Certainly it is time that the two factions come to understand better one another's point of view. While the gap might not thereby be bridged it could be greatly narrowed to the great profit of education in our schools.



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The M. R. T. Has Come Into Its Own Again

By PERCY JACOBSON

Winning the recent Dominion Drama Festival award for the highest ranking English speaking entry has put Montreal Repertory Theatre again on the theatrical map of Canada. This writer briefly reviews recent productions and developments in one of Canada's finest little theatres.

WHEN the adjudicators of the Dominion Drama Festival gave the decision that the Montreal Repertory Theatre's production "Amphitron 38" was the highest ranking English speaking entry, there was much joy in Montreal's little Guy Street Playhouse. The M.R.T. had come into its own again. It had regained its heritage.

The death of its founder, the one and only Martha Allan, in 1941 proved almost a knock-out for her little band of devoted followers. There came a time when the Montreal Repertory Theatre was in grave danger of becoming just another group engaged in amateur theatricals. During those bad days the important School of the Theatre was dropped entirely. The studio with its delightful get-together atmosphere ceased to function. There has been a steady improvement for some years now but it is only recently that the M.R.T. has regained its leadership in the little theatre movement.

This year the School of the Theatre has reopened. Expert guidance is given in all the theatre arts. The library has been broadened and strengthened and is now considered one of the finest theatrical libraries in Canada. Its services may be used by any little theatre or other cultural groups in Montreal.

The *Cue*, once a house organ, has, under the able editorship of Charles Rittenhouse, blossomed into a twenty-four page magazine.

The Studio is again active. Three plays by Thornton Wilder are scheduled for June presentation.

Then there is the M.R.T. Club which meets monthly. At these gatherings directors, actors, and stage hands get together for a better understanding of their respective problems.

Someone has said that an institution is the lengthened shadow of one person. This was certainly true in the days of Martha Allan. It is true again today. The person is Doreen Lewis, the full time supervising producer of the Montreal Repertory Theatre. She was one of the pupils of the old M.R.T. school. Miss Lewis has so much of the theatre in her blood that it just oozes. There is nothing about the theatre that can faze her. She is a good actress, an expert in production problems, as well as direction and costuming. And what is more, she can talk to any stage technician in his own language. Doreen Lewis is what we might term a practical idealist. She keeps a wary eye on the budget which pleases the President A. H. Rowland and his Board of Directors.

Rich and Varied Fare

Limitations of space and the editors' dictum that this article must be restricted accordingly, make it necessary to deal too briefly with the several plays produced by M.R.T. during the season 1946-1947.

It is worthy of note that the fare provided was completely catholic. No one's taste was neglected.

There was one melodrama, "Uncle Harry", one psychological play, "Asmodee", one classic remade into a modern comedy, "Amphitron 38", one modern comedy, "Biography". "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Joan of Lorraine" were the two straight dramas. It may be said that every one of these plays was well done. There was no sloppiness at any point, direction, acting; stage management or *mise en scène*.

"Amphitron" was probably the most difficult chore for a director to tackle. Roberta Beatty (herself a professional actress of Broadway repute) did the job better than just good. It put the M.R.T. again on the theatrical map of Canada. She also was responsible for "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" which stood up very well in comparison with the famous Katherine Cornell show.

Probably the most interesting experiment of the season was the presentation of an English translation of a French play, "Asmodee". It deserves more than passing mention. A whole article could be written about a brilliant young French Canadian who is already making his mark in the French theatre. His name is Pierre Dagenais and he directed "Asmodee" with fine imagination and due regard to the play's poetic values. With the production of "Asmodee" the M.R.T. established an *entente cordiale* between the English and French which should prove of inestimable value.

There are two men who always seem to be all over the theatrical lot here in Montreal. They are Charles Rittenhouse and Herbert Whittaker. Whittaker takes time off from his steady job of journalist and critic to write and direct plays. He did a nice job with "Biography". A smooth neat production which pleased mightily the subscribers.

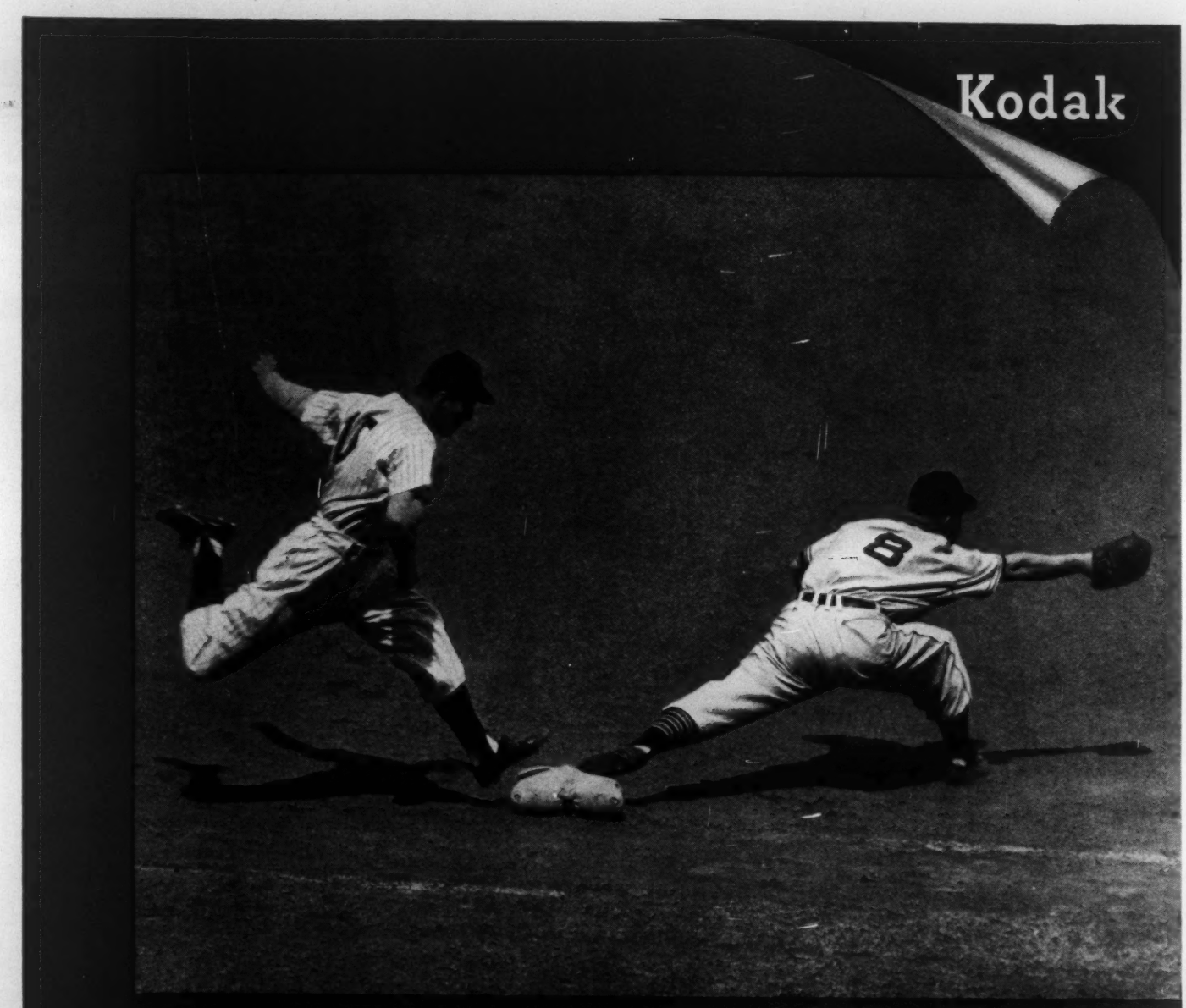
Charles Rittenhouse is his theatrical twin. Together they have been giving excellent productions of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies. Last year their "King Lear" was better than that of a certain English actor who brought his troupe over from England recently. This season the choice was "Romeo and Juliet". It was professional from every angle. These plays are sponsored by The Shakespearean Society, an affiliate of the Montreal Repertory Theatre.

When the curtain rises on a new M.R.T. play there is usually immediate applause from the audience. The *mise en scène* for which Hans Berends, Technical Director and Designer, is responsible rarely misses fire. With small stage and every possible handicap he does marvels. His settings are often things of beauty and they always create an atmosphere in tune with the dramatist's intention. The man is an artist. Working with him in close cooperation is Virginia Watt whose costume designs are a delight to the eye and dovetail neatly with the picture presented by Berends.

To make mention of the fine work done by the actors and actresses who have made possible such a successful season would take still another article. They are all grand troupers. No sacrifice is too great to make for their beloved theatre. These men and women work hard during the daytime and devote practically all their evenings during a season to rehearsing and doing a fine acting job.

Finally there is the question of dollars. Dollars to match all this fine enthusiasm for good theatre.

The roster of subscribers to the Montreal Repertory Theatre reads like a blue book of the mighty in Canadian finance, big business, and the professions. Montreal has great wealth; it is the metropolis of Canada. Some say it is also the cultural centre. Surely the time has come when generosity and pride will provide a more adequate home for the M.R.T. than the little hole in the wall which now houses such a valiant effort.



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Here is What Happens to Each Dollar You Spend at Your DOMINION Store

Based on sales of $40,898,921.44, the following is the distribution of Total Income and Average Dollar Received by Dominion Stores Limited for the Fiscal Year ended March 22, 1947:

AVERAGE DOLLAR

.84 06 Cents for MERCHANDISE (paid for merchandise and supplies) $34,381,178.24.

.08 70 Cents for EMPLOYEES (paid to, or for the benefit of employees and includes salaries, wages, pension plan, group insurance, etc.) $3,559,075.68.

.02 33 Cents for RENTS, etc. Occupational costs (including rents, insurance, taxes, licenses, light, heat, depreciation, etc.) $954,015.59.

.02 01 Cents for TAXES (Income and Excess Profits Taxes). $821,000.00.

.01 04 Cents for OTHER miscellaneous sundry expenses, including advertising, $422,732.27.

.01 86 Cents for PROFIT $760,919.66 of which .0086 cents were paid to shareholders and .0100 cents left in the business.

TOTAL OF ABOVE **$1.00** TOTAL SALES **$40,898,921.44**

Our Part in your Cost of Living

Read These Excerpts from the President's Annual Report Letter to Dominion Stores Employees About YOU and YOUR Living Costs

sibility of serious increases in the cost of living,

of our service determines the charge we must make in

progresses, if we are efficient and if we protect the

Read These Excerpts from the President's Annual Report Letter to Dominion Stores Employees About YOU and YOUR Living Costs

sibility of serious increases in the cost of living, and because of the position we occupy as retail distributors of food, it seems necessary to re-state to every employee of DOMINION this Company's policy.

I should like to put before you again the "Aim" or "Objective" of our Company, which is the guiding principle in the administration of our business.

> *'The Aim of Dominion Stores Limited is to fulfil with ever-increasing efficiency its responsibility as a distributor of food, thereby performing a satisfactory service to the consumer, producer, manufacturer and processor; to discharge its responsibility to shareholders whose investment makes the Company possible; and to provide its employees with a satisfactory living under the best possible conditions.'*

'To perform with ever-increasing efficiency our responsibility as a distributor of food'

We do not produce or manufacture any of the items we sell. They are all produced by others. We buy them and make them available to consumers.

Our efficiency, which we constantly strive to improve, is demonstrated by our ability to secure the things people want and put them where they want them as promptly as possible, and at the lowest cost possible. The price we pay for them is not controlled by us, except in our knowledge of markets and by establishing sources of supply that will assure highest possible quality. In other words, offering the public the best *value* for the money they spend.

of our service determines the charge we must make in addition to the price we pay for goods. The percentage of gross profit (or the difference between cost and selling) charged by Dominion Stores Limited has been consistently reduced and, in fact, was 4.36 cents lower on each sales dollar in 1946 than in pre-war 1938.

It is not only the policy but the constant effort of the Company to increase its efficiency and to decrease its charge for distribution—"thereby performing a satisfactory service to the consumer, producer, manufacturer and processor."

With such a policy, the rise and fall of retail prices in our stores will reflect the cost of goods to us, plus the cost of our service, including a nominal profit.

Now what about profit? Do you realize that the net profit of your Company last year was only .0186 cents out of each dollar taken in? The margin is so thin that the difference between making money and losing money is alarming; and yet, if we are to progress, we must continue to operate at a profit if our efficiency is to be maintained. It is in the interest of every consumer to support organizations whose policy it is to reduce retail service costs and sell at the lowest possible prices, consistent with good value.

'To Discharge its Responsibility to Shareholders'

Their investment made the Company possible. They come from all walks of life. They are housewives, teachers, machinists, doctors, retired men and women, lawyers, farmers, clerks, merchants, etc. We are the custodians of their savings and responsible to protect

[illegible] progresses, if we are efficient and if we protect the property they own.

'To Provide its Employees with a Satisfactory Living under the best possible Conditions'

There is no group enjoying greater employee benefits than the employees of Dominion Stores Limited. Last year the amount paid for employee salaries and benefits was $3,559,075.68, an increase of 16.38% over the previous year. Our ambition is to maintain these salaries and benefits. We are proud of them but I wish to point out that their maintenance depends on the maintenance of Sales Volume and Profits.

You and I, as employees of Dominion Stores Limited, because it is in our own personal interest to do so, should rededicate ourselves to the complete fulfillment of our objective in each aspect, and to make known to all with whom we come in contact that the policy of this Company is to sell merchandise at the lowest possible price, based on cost to us, plus the cost of efficient service.

I am sure that you feel, as I do, the responsibility and thrill of performing a public service in catering to the food requirements of our fellow Canadians and thereby making a worthwhile contribution to a higher standard of living with greater satisfaction to all.

Yours faithfully,

J. WILLIAM HORSEY
President"

Your DOMINION Store

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Question of Facsimile Broadcasts Stimulates Committee Session

By JOHN L. WATSON

RECOVERING from a slow start, the annual session of the Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting finally got its teeth into half a dozen controversial problems which livened up the proceedings no end.

J. G. Diefenbaker (P. C., Lake Centre) expressed concern over the fact that the development of Facsimile broadcasting in Canada would give the C.B.C. a virtual monopoly in newspaper publishing. (Facsimile is a process, still in the experimental stage, whereby a four-page newspaper can be "broadcast" from a radio station, picked up and printed in the subscriber's home.) C.B.C. Chairman A. Davidson Dunton allowed as how the Corporation had as yet taken no steps in the direction of Facsimile broadcasting but cagily avoided an out-and-out denial of the possibility that the C.B.C. might be interested if and when the opportunity presents itself. C.C.F. Leader Coldwell expressed the opinion that a radio-controlled press could hardly be more dangerous than a press-controlled radio and pointed out that 39 independent stations are now operated by various newspapers.

I don't by any means agree with Mr. Coldwell; on the other hand, I am thoroughly convinced that any four-page newspaper, however produced, containing only news and lacking such basic necessities as Steve Canyon, Dagwood and Dorothy Dix, will never gain anything faintly resembling a monopoly anywhere in North America.

Other controversial subjects included:

1. Radio advertising by brewers and distillers (even the most pious ones). Objected to by Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Knight.

2. Windsor station CKLW, accused of concentrating on the U.S. market and neglecting Canadian interests.

3. The $22,000 advertising campaign of Toronto's Dominion-net station CJBC — including the famous "Kesten's Corner" and the free cigarette lighters. Mr. Dunton claimed that the campaign would more than pay for itself by attracting listeners to CJBC's commercial programs.

4. A letter written by Major-General D. C. Spry thanking the independent stations for their co-operation in promoting the Boy Scout movement and neglecting to mention the C.B.C. Committee Chairman Maybank called the letter "inspired" — by the private stations, that is!

Ernest Bushnell, Director-General of Programs, lamented (perhaps with a glow of inward satisfaction) that one C.B.C. show, one top-flight C.B.C. scripter and a round dozen of C.B.C. actors had been spirited across the border in the past few months.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce submitted a brief calling for an independent radio control board and Mr. Dunton said of Mr. Caesar Petrillo, "We in Canada don't like him." Altogether a highly satisfactory session.

One of the more curious phenomena of Canadian radio is a program called "Treasure Trail", now in its tenth year on the air, known to virtually every Canadian from Antigonish to Prince Rupert and boasting an estimated weekly audience of slightly more than two million hopeful listeners.

Infallible

The "Treasure Trail" format is simple, unvarying and, apparently, infallible. It contains the essential ingredients for success: audience participation and easy money. Sizeable awards are paid out for the correct answers to questions that a Grade IX school teacher would be ashamed to include in an exam. paper; contestants are from time to time required to perform stunts, to the hysterical delight of the studio audience and, presumably, of the radio listeners as well; best of all, a whopping prize is offered the radio listener whose name is selected at random each week for the "telephone jackpot".

Since 1939 the Trail has been in receipt of some twenty million letters. In one year it gathered in 25 per cent more mail than the National Broadcasting Company received throughout its entire network.

"Treasure Trail" is the brainchild of an enthusiastic young man named Jack Murray who got the inspiration from an American show, created his own version and promptly had it solidly copyrighted, an act which he has lived never to regret.

If the questions are sometimes absurd, the answers are infinitely more so. Even an erudite man might be forgiven for not remembering whether a cow's horns are behind or in front of its ears but there seems little excuse for the woman who suggested in all seriousness that Brahms' Fourth Symphony had been written by Mickey Mouse!

Unintentional salaciousness is an occurrence against which every alert quiz-master must be constantly on his guard. Although a good many of the familiar examples are in all probability apocryphal, nonetheless, it is perfectly true that the most innocent questions can, and occasionally do, provoke answers no mention of which could possibly be made even in so broad-minded a journal as SATURDAY NIGHT.

The pulling power of programs like "Treasure Trail" is unbelievably great, a fact which is sometimes acutely resented by competitive media of entertainment. For example, the audience failed to materialize at an important political meeting during a recent provincial election because the meeting conflicted with "Treasure Trail". Nothing daunted, the astute party bought time following the program, installed loud-speakers in the hall and proceeded to propound their political theories to a capacity audience. A sad but revealing commentary on North American civilization!

Beginning this month, "Treasure Trail" went across Canada via the Dominion Network of the C.B.C. originating as usual in the Toronto studios of CFRB. It seems hardly necessary for us to wish it luck!

When that sometimes stimulating program, "The Readers Take Over", goes off the air for the summer months, it will be replaced by a similar program produced in London by the B.B.C. especially for Canadian listeners (whatever that implies!). Celebrated British authors and critics will participate, including such literary greats as Evelyn Waugh, T. S. Eliot, Norman Collins, Harold Nicholson and Stephen Spender, whose works will be criticized by specially selected panels of readers. The programs will be recorded in England and flown to Canada. C.B.C. Trans-Canada Network, Sundays at 7:00 p.m. EDT.

It has been announced that the practice of alloting free radio time to political parties on the basis of their representation in Parliament will be continued in the program "The Nation's Business." Owing to the regrettable lapse of loyalty on the part of Mr. Fred Rose and the subsequent Cartier by-election, the Labor-Progressive party will no longer be represented. Otherwise the allotment will be much as before: Lib.-12; P.C.-9; C.C.F.-6 and S.C.-3. What ho, Mr. Drew!

An ad lib group discussion period in which teen-agers air their views on topics of interest to them has been introduced as a daily feature of the "High News Hit Parade", a C.B.C. program devoted to the activities and favorite music (?) of the under-twenty crowd. Such paralyzing questions as "Should Teens go steady?" and "What about the Good-Night Kiss?" will be tossed around among the moppets, many of whom are said to have strong convictions in such matters. Parents wishing to brush up on their knowledge of the Facts of Life are advised to listen.

• •

CONTRAST

HOW happy those of us who sleep to silver songs
Of poplars blowing,
And fortunate the ones whose night's athrill
With wild things growing;
Exultant morns are those when one awakes
To cock's proud crowing
When nature in glad prime proclaims a world
With life full flowing.
But grim if I were doomed tonight to live
In one drab room,
Or if my lot were cast on strident streets
Of shiftless gloom,
Or near the hapless haunts of ill-fed friends
Whose hut's their tomb,
See human flotsam in despair embrace
Death's happy doom.

O then, God, I'd rebel, and raise the hue
And cry for Right—
But now I just write this, and sleep content. . .
Smite not tonight!

JOHN F. DAVIDSON

The conquest of CANCER is progressing.

Last year medical science saved the lives of thousands of cancer patients, and many more might have been saved if cancer had been discovered early.

Chances of cure are best when cancer is treated in the early stages. To detect early cases, there are 3 things every one should know!

1 What are the "Danger Signals" that may mean Cancer?

They are: 1. Any unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast. 2. Any irregular or unexplained bleeding. 3. A sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips. 4. Any changes in the color or size of a mole or wart. 5. Loss of appetite or continued unexplained indigestion. 6. Any persistent changes in elimination.

2 What should you do when warnings appear?

Get medical advice at once! The "danger signals" show that something is wrong, *but they are not sure signs of cancer.* At one leading clinic nearly 9 out of every 10 women who came for examination because they recognized the warnings *did not have the disease!*

3 Why are annual physical checkups important?

Cancer often starts without any warning signals that the patient can detect. Only examination by a skilled physician may discover these "silent" cancers in their early stages. That is why annual medical examinations are so important, especially for older people.

There is progress in cancer research, too!

Today, more and more people are living to older ages when cancer is most prevalent. Cancer still ranks second among the causes of death, but medical science is continually increasing its knowledge of the disease, and working to develop new and better techniques for its control.

While specialists say that the best means known for treating cancer is complete removal by surgery, or complete destruction by X-Rays or radium rays, experiments with other methods are constantly going forward. Atomic research has provided valuable new materials for laboratory study of cancer cells. Clinical research and intensive studies in chemistry, biology, and physics also give real hope that the secrets of cancer will be discovered.

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New England Thought of Joining Canada

By KATHERINE S. MOTT

Fifty-eight years ago the New England states were suffering such an economic depression that the idea of being annexed to prosperous Canada appealed strongly to Boston business men. This fact is recorded in a lead article from Boston which appeared in the January 31, 1889, issue of the Toronto "Weekly News", which the writer ran across recently.

EVIDENCE has come to light that some sixty years ago there was actually talk in Boston of the advantages that would accrue to the New England states if they should become part of Canada.

There is at present, we are told, a rather widespread if far-fetched belief among Americans that Canada will eventually become their forty-ninth state. Henry Wallace no less once asked an Ottawa correspondent in Washington if Canadian opinion might not bring that about. Even some Canadians, apparently unaware of our own great material heritage and of the value of having our government executive responsible to our elected representatives, have toyed with the idea of our being annexed to the U.S. But no Canadian that we know of has ever gone so far as to suggest in public that our neighbor's country or any large portion of it should be annexed to Canada. Bernard Shaw merely portrayed the Americans as seeking unsuccessfully to join the British Empire.

But there it is, the suggestion of the Americans themselves from Boston, on the front page of the Toronto *Weekly News* dated January 31, 1889. The heading reads: "Anxious to Come in; New England Wants to be Annexed; The Only Salvation for its Declining Industries; Failing the Consummation of a Union Between the Dominion and the States; Some of the Latter Would Like to Join Canada." Most of the article following is a direct quotation from the Boston *Transcript* "of a later date."

The New England Furniture Exchange, it seems, had had an annual dinner and the first vice-president, Mr. M. M. Holmes, had made a speech on the subject of annexation to Canada as a remedy for the great depression which had overtaken not only the New England furniture trade, but the glass, iron, cotton and shoe manufacturing in that part of America. Cotton mills and iron foundries were springing up in the deep south; glass, furniture and shoe factories were moving west; and New York was securing all the commerce from the New England sea-board.

No "Act of God"

Mr. Holmes made it clear that the time had come to cease considering this calamity as an "act of God" and to put the blame where it belonged, squarely on the shoulders of the politicians who were so inadequately defending the interests of their native New England against the demands of their fellow congressmen of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

The New Englanders, situated in the north-east corner of the Union and surrounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean and the British provinces, had no raw materials, but they had energy, skill and industry. It was surely the duty of their statesmen to see that they had commodities on which to use these. Boston was the business and financial centre of all the New England states except Connecticut. Moreover, it was also, we learn, the business and financial centre of that part of the Dominion situated north and west of the boundary between New England and Canada.

But there were restrictions on trade with Quebec and the lower provinces. Annexation to Canada of all U. S. territory east of the Connecticut river, the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain would abolish these restrictions and double the business of the annexed territory. The markets of the world would be open to it as part of the British Empire. Specifically, the iron and coal mines of Nova Scotia, would feed its foundries; fisheries valued at $20,000,000 would, it was claimed, come under its control; and Boston would become the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, connected by steamer to China and Japan.

There followed an estimate worthy of our present consideration. The Dominion formed nearly half of the territory of the Empire, which in 1889 was "five times as large as that under Darius, four times the size of ancient Rome, sixteen times greater than France, forty times greater than United Germany, three times larger than the United States—Australia alone being as large as the United States." As for Canada, it had 600,000 square miles more than the United States without Alaska and 18,000 square miles more with it.

"Within twenty years" the article reads, "the revenue of Canada, or consolidated funds, has immensely increased, her shipping, in tonnage, has more than doubled, Canada now standing fifth in the list of nations, having more vessels than France, Spain, Italy or Russia; and the assets of her banks, the value of her imports and the extent of her exports tell the story of her marvelous progress; while, instead of 2,000 miles of railroad as in 1867 she now (in 1889) has 14,000 miles, a greater mileage than in any other part of the Empire except the United Kingdom and India."

With its wharves and warehouses rotting away because its industries had been transferred to other states with which the New Englanders were not geographically allied they did not need to be ashamed to return to their ancient allegiance and, as part of a country touching their borders on two sides, to belong to an Empire which embraced a fifth of the habitable globe.

The unstinted applause called forth by this speech was appreciatively reported by the *Transcript*, which said that Mr. Holmes had struck the keynote of the agitation which was bound to make itself felt in an aggressive manner.

Either the New England politicians took the suggestion to heart and changed their tactics, or better times arrived as a result of natural causes, for we have no record of any request for secession being made to Congress. And Boston is still an important city in the U.S.A.

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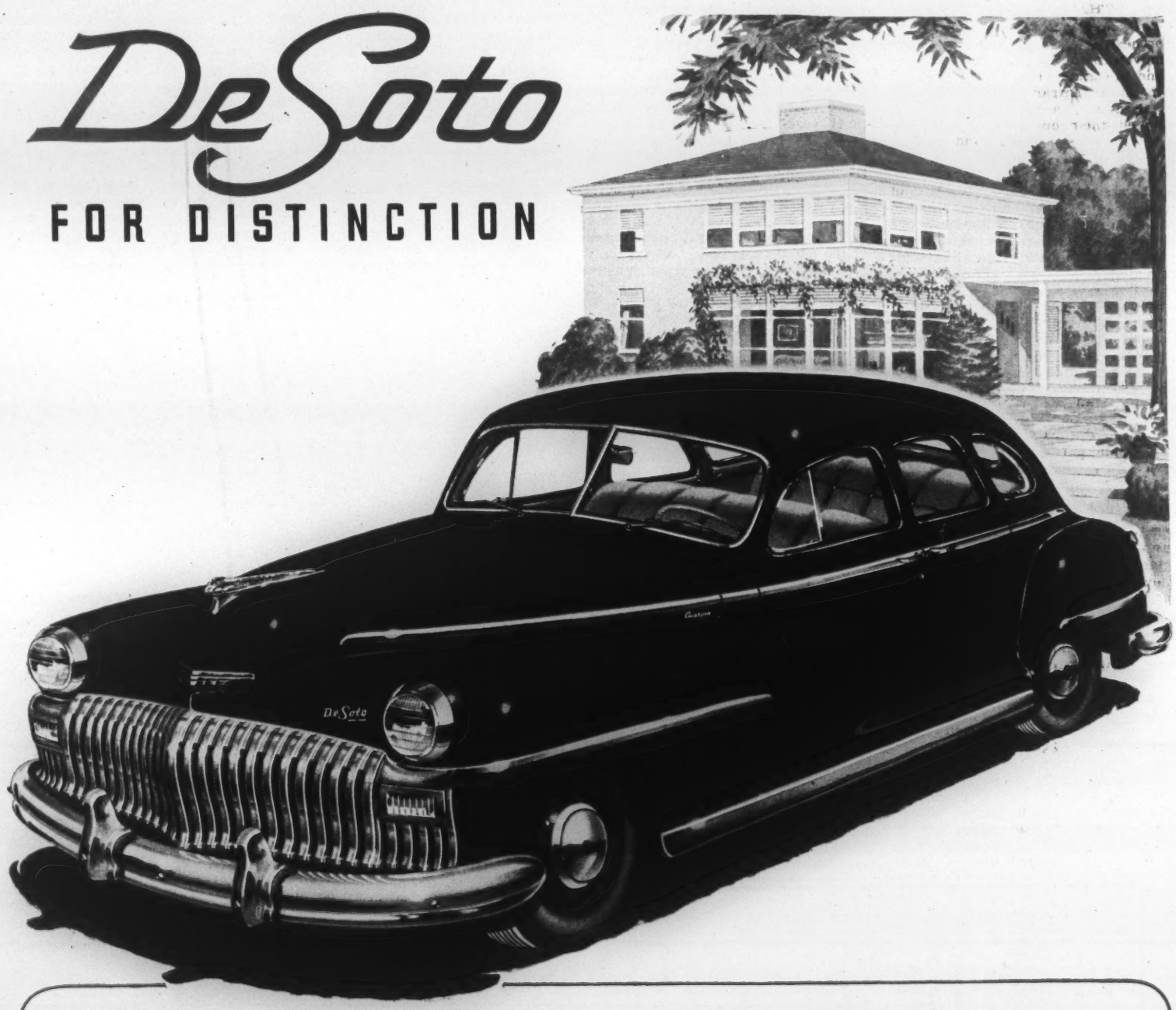

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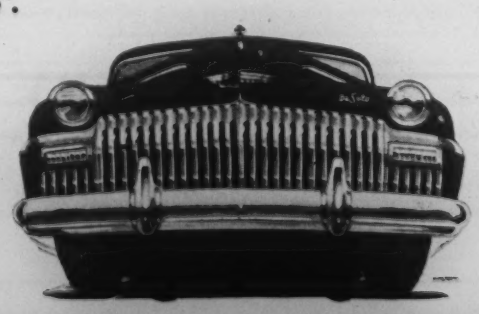

How to Raise Canadian Music Another Notch

By ROBERT FAY

This writer in surveying the Canadian scene becomes intensely wrought up over weaknesses for which performers, critics and audiences alike must share responsibility. Although the weaknesses mentioned are not peculiar to Canada, many are prominent here. But they can soon be remedied, if certain steps, which he outlines here, are taken.

AT THE Promenade Symphony concert the other night, the orchestra was playing the last movement of Tschaikovsky's Fourth, and the muted French horn had just begun its entrancing solo. The pair behind me, heedless, blithely continued their discussion of the poor quality, high price and general scarcity of white shirts in the postwar market. At length, my patience exhausted, I swung round and offered a meek, by no means original reprimand. "Gentlemen," I asked, "do you really think this music requires your vocal accompaniment?"

A few seconds of silence followed, and then I heard an indignant whisper. "Who the blazes," one of the debaters was inquiring, "does that crackpot think he is, anyway?"

I wish I could say such incidents are exceptional, but I've attended recitals and concerts from Vancouver to Montreal, and they just aren't. In fact, I think the usual symphonic performance in a Canadian city goes something like this:

At 8.30, when the concert is supposed to start, the crowd is just beginning to arrive, so the conductor waits a good twenty minutes before appearing on the scene. In time the perfunctory applause dies down, and he starts the orchestra off on the National Anthem, followed by a fast and noisy overture, especially chosen to drown out the dull thuds, sharp rattles and muttered imprecations which accompany the audience's settling down.

Now, a tone poem or some orchestral suite. During the first soft passage of this selection, the barrage of coughs and sneezes begins: it continues to the last chord.

If a soloist has been induced to risk the hazards of a Canadian appearance, he now comes to the front. Provided the conductor is willing to share the spotlight, and provided the players are in good humor, this artist may occasionally be heard above the orchestra. Otherwise, his instrument merely supplies a semi-audible background to the brass or string sections.

Of course, applause between movements of the concerto or other work played by the soloist is customary.

When the conductor descends from his podium, everyone knows this part of the performance is over; it is now time to battle one's way outside for food, drink, a smoke, or some other kind of temporary relief.

The second part of the program is much like the first, except that the orchestra may be somewhat augmented, a few stray players having quit the poker game or drinking party which originally detained them—and the audience will certainly be much smaller, many listeners having decided they've suffered enough for one night.

Root of the Matter

Is this a bitter, unfair description of the usual Canadian concert? Only in one respect: I haven't yet touched on the factors which help bring about this deplorable state of affairs.

First, the few (count 'em!) Canadian cities which boast full-time symphony orchestras are sadly unwilling to support them. The permanent conductors generally struggle on day-laborers' wages, and the musicians, unless they get in some radio or similar work, can't possibly hope to make a living through their playing. (One excellent violinist I know is forced to do housework at 50 cents an hour to supplement her musical income.

As a natural consequence, any Canadian artist who achieves some prominence, and who is not bound down by other tiés, at once lights out for the United States. Those who remain are held back by domestic responsibilities or by some sentimental attachment. Or perhaps they're just too old and too tired to move; or perhaps they're just not good enough to succeed elsewhere.

Second, in most cities, comes the inadequacy of accommodation for concerts or recitals. The halls available are, in general, antiquated, too small, poorly lighted, ill-ventilated, cold and draughty, or acoustically atrocious—or, indeed, suffer from all these defects together.

Third, the ignorance, apathy and plain bad manners of Canadian audiences are a by-word among visiting or touring artists. We avoid all new music, and particularly that produced by Canadian composers: we want the old round of the Big Five (Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms) with a sprinkling of lesser lights—all European, and all dead. What chance has a native artist against such odds?

Pollyanna Criticism

A last point: this country suffers from a remarkable dearth of competent musical criticism, which is vitally necessary if good performances are to be expected from orchestras, choral groups, opera companies, or recitalists. With few exceptions, Canadian critics are all too sparing with the salt, to say nothing of the vinegar and gall; they're full of sweetness and light, syrup and honey, so that even the most mediocre, or worse, of performances becomes "an outstanding musical event". As a matter of fact, some of these Pollyannas know almost nothing about music of any kind, except what may be learned from a beginner's piano course!

I suppose all the foregoing comes under the head of "destructive" criticism, but I actually have a few constructive suggestions to offer.

Obviously, if our musicians—many of whom are really first class—are to perform well for us, and to remain in this country after they've acquired a reputation, they must be better paid. The price of admission to concerts and recitals can't be raised; in most cases, it's already far too high. Therefore, our musical organizations must be subsidized and endowed. Speaking generally, it's impossible to raise all the funds necessary for this purpose from private sources. Canadian millionaires are as apathetic as their less fortunate brethren when it comes to handing out money for cultural purposes. The cash must come from the public purse—municipal, provincial, federal.

Some halting steps in this direction have already been made in many sections of the country, but we need more steps and longer ones. The cost, for example, of maintaining a civic symphony or a civic opera, or of operating a civic concert and recital series, is ridiculously small compared to that of many more grandiose "civic improvements"—and, at least to my mind, the former projects are far more desirable. I believe the federal capital, the provincial capitals, and every other good-sized city in Canada should have, and can well afford a publicly-supported orchestra and opera company or choral group.

These cities should also include, among their much-touted postwar building programs, civic auditoriums, adequately constructed and equipped for the presentation of recitals and group performances. Such publicly-provided accommodation would, in general, greatly reduce the cost of presenting such entertainment.

Next, of course, comes the two-fold problem of providing these auditoriums with competent performers and filling them with attentive, appreciative audiences. Musical education in Canada lags far behind that in all other fields—and in most

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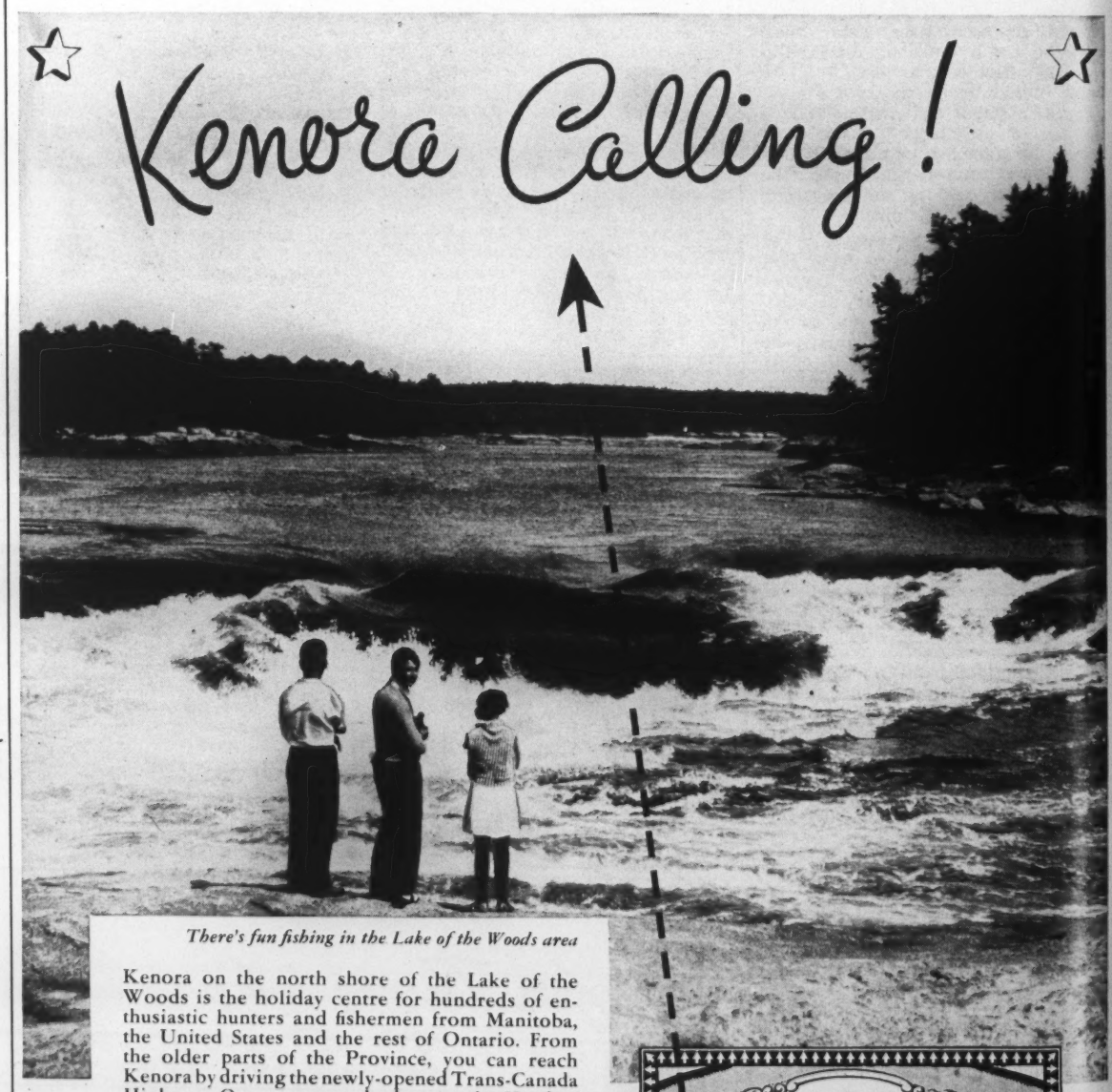

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other countries. Basic courses in music appreciation are offered in primary and high schools, but they don't go far enough or last long enough; they should at least be extended to adult education groups. Also, every child willing to learn an instrument, and capable of doing so, should have the opportunity, regardless of ability to pay for instruction. The only way to accomplish this is to establish free courses in every kind of vocal and instrumental music in all primary and secondary schools, with special musical scholarships to the universities and conservatories for students financially unable to continue. Of course, this may add a mill or two to the school tax rate, but what of it? Is the appreciation of literature, say, more important than the appreciation of music, or the ability to write well more important than the ability to play or compose music?

Also, I don't think raising the level of Canadian musical taste and performance is quite so Herculean a task as is commonly supposed. Our adolescents, especially, are deluged with poor and mediocre music; no wonder they acquire a taste for it! Why not try, instead, deluging them —and ourselves— with better music, properly performed and attractively presented? If they—and we—are as intelligent as we like to think, then in time the better brand should become far more popular.

When that day comes, music in Canada will truly come into its own. And we Canadians will at last be able to show the "decadent Old-World cultures" a thing or two!

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LONDON LETTER

With Responsibility, British Labor Has Lost Its Gaudiest Visions

By P. O'D.

London.

MEMBERS of the Cabinet have pretty good reason to be satisfied with the Labor Party Conference at Margate. Whether they are the rulers or the servants of the Party—or possibly a combination of both—they got, on the whole, a strong endorsement of the policies they have been following. Especially strong in the case of Mr. Bevin, who completely routed his left wing critics. They just weren't there when the smoke cleared away. The blast must have been felt as far as the Kremlin. Mr. Bevin is a formidable person when aroused.

There were some points on which the Conference refused to follow the ministerial lead—most notably in the matter of equal pay for men and women doing the same work.

Once upon a time the cry was "Votes for Women." Now it is "Equal Pay for Women," and it is being raised very widely and with great vigor. The time is certainly propitious. Every effort is being made to attract women into industry, and there could be no greater attraction than the promise of a pay-envelope of the same size and weight as a man's.

The Status of Women Committee and the Equal Pay Campaign Committee are working energetically. Mass meetings are being held in London and in the provinces. Many of the trade unions have come out strongly in support of the movement, and the Trade Union Congress has given its official blessing. Very strong pressure is thus being brought to bear on the Government to set the good example by applying the principle in the Civil Service. But so far the Government has shown a quite understandable reluctance. Equal pay for women would mean an enormous increase in the nation's wage bill, and would bring that much nearer the danger of inflation.

Theoretically, it seems no more than elementary justice that the wage should be decided by the job, and not by the sex of the person who does the job, so long as it is done equally well—teaching or clerical work, for instance. Practically, there are a good many difficulties, and not least the unwillingness of the average employer to engage women if he can get men. Just now he can't get men, so he will have to submit. But the time may come when he won't have to submit, and with equal pay the field of employment for women may once again be much more narrowly limited.

Little Betterment

Women, having got the vote, discovered that they were not really very much better off. Having got equal pay, they may make the same disappointing discovery. But that is a chance which they naturally are quite willing to take—especially now, when the odds are all in their favor.

Equal pay for women is the sort of social justice which makes an immediate and obvious appeal to the soft Socialist heart. But the hard Socialist head realizes, and has over and over again pointed out that, in the case of the Civil Service alone, it would cost another £30,000,000 a year. Applied to industry, it might have a disastrously inflationary effect.

In the main, the tone of the Conference was rather subdued. Two years of power have induced a sense of responsibility and dispelled a lot of gaudy visions. In spite of a great deal of pointing with pride—some of it quite justified—the average Socialist must be well aware that the general standard of living in this country is lower than it was two years ago, and that there is every prospect of its going lower still.

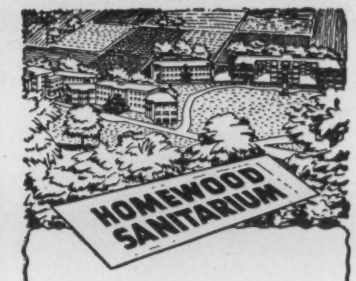
If he isn't aware, he at least cannot plead that he hasn't had plenty of warning from his own leaders. The Conference was told very bluntly what will happen when the nation can no longer live on tick, unless it enormously increases its production and its exports.

Just how seriously these warnings are taken, one may well wonder. That some Socialists do take them seriously is certain. It may even be that their number is growing. But there is still a large and influential school of Socialist thought, which considers that the one sure cure for the economic ills of the nation is, not more production, but more Socialism and more and still more.

Tough-Minded Unionists

Then there are the tough-minded trade unionists, who during all their professional lives have been conducting siege operations around the inner keep of the industrial citadel. Their immediate response to official pleas and exhortations for greater production is to demand increased wages and shorter hours—more money for less work.

They are doing it now. In fact, one of them speaking at the Conference, the head of the immense Transport and General Workers' Union (which used to be Mr. Bevin's), told the Government to mind its own business and keep its nose out of trade union bargaining. Nothing but an economic cataclysm will knock much wisdom into those hard heads. We may get the cataclysm.



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THREE CAME HOME—by Agnes Newton Keith—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

THERE is little color and less interest in the life of a prisoner, particularly in time of war, and more particularly during the recent war when the macabre pursuits of sadistic gaolers reached new depths. Rarely are prisoners afterward articulate or successful in conveying to others the terrible hopelessness which superimposes itself upon the sufferings of the body. But occasionally a sensitive spirit does survive and is able to record the sights and sounds and smells and the essence of life behind the wire. The American poet, E. E. Cummings, achieved it for the last war in "The Enormous Room"; another American writer, Agnes Newton Keith, has scored an equal and comparable success in her story of three and a half years as prisoner of the Imperial Japanese Army.

"Three Came Home" is a war story in the sense that it was war which brought, as it always does, so much of misery and horror to so many engaged in it only in the remotest fashion. When the Japs came to Borneo, Agnes Keith and her small son lived happily with her husband, who was conservator of forests for the district, and had already produced the popular and well-written account of that country, "Land Below The Wind." The book was known to many Japanese and that is why Colonel Suga provided her with pencil and paper. "You are going to write 'The Life and Thoughts of an Internee' for me in your spare time," he said. "That is my wish. Do not argue." Colonel Suga's book was duly written, but written as well and secreted in children's toys, in old tin cans, in latrine-hidden bottles, were the notes which became "Three Came Home." This daily record, illuminated by the character and literary skill of the writer, is the basis for a moving story of life and love and death and of the triumph of the spirit.

Mother and Son

Just about everything which can be imagined happened to the Keiths. It was George, the small son, who gave his mother the determination to survive and it was his mother, at unimaginable self-sacrifice and scrounging, who brought George out alive and well. In the life of the community, beset by constant hunger and constant humiliation, all facets of the human character emerged, from the noblest to the lowest. It is a horrible spectacle to be brought face to face with what long drawn-out starvation can accomplish, yet those women with children, banding themselves together in a common enterprise, surmounted all the obstacles devised by a callow and brutal enemy. It was fortunate that one characteristic of the Japanese was a fondness for children; other characteristics were less amiable. Mrs. Keith herself was the victim of *attempted* rape (other women were less fortunate) but her report of the incident constituted "an insult to the character of the Japanese Army." For this, the punishment was beating and kicking and bruises and broken ribs. But even more horrible than the occasional outbreaks of outright brutality was the lack of privacy of the slightest sort, the constant searching and minor punishments, and the soul-destroying sense of time passing with no end in sight. The many illustrations by the author do much to convey this atmosphere.

Slightly distant from the women's compound was the men's prison but close enough to permit witnessing much of what went on there. Here British soldiers and civil servants, with many husbands among the latter, underwent treatment which should for a long time be remembered and unforgiven. Among the less revolting episodes:

"This Japanese had another victor's gesture. When displeased, annoyed, fed up with life, he would call a British soldier out of his group and command him to stick out his tongue. He would then snap the man's jaw to on his tongue, with a swift uppercut."

Not Pleasant People

But it is not the recounting of atrocities or suffering or endurance which make Mrs. Keith's a great book, for all her skill as a narrator. It is rather the quiet enduring philosophy which grew out of her experiences and which permeates the entire book from beginning to end to give the peculiar detachment and sense of unreality among reality of the worst sort. There is even a sympathy for the enemy as a part of humankind and a lesson which has all too obviously not been learned in the world of today.

"The Japanese in this book are as war made them, not as God did, and the same is true for the rest of us. We are not pleasant people here, for the story of war is always the story of hate... the hate destroys you spiritually as the fighting destroys you bodily.

"If there are tears shed here, they are for the death of good feeling. If there is horror, it is for those who speak indifferently of 'the next war'. If there is hate, it is for the hateful qualities, not nations. If there is love, it is because this alone kept me alive and sane."

That is how Agnes Keith, with the help of the Japs, overcame her "proudery and arrogance."

The end of it all was just about as fantastic and horrible as what had gone before, for mind and body had practically ceased to have normal responses. There was the weird final banquet just before liberation at which toasts were drunk together by gaolers and victims; there was the actual rescue by Australian troops whose sympathy was equalled only by their efficiency. And one of the last scenes of all was that of the "pathetic" figure of the Japanese prison commandant on the outskirts of the welcoming crowds "with no one speaking to him. The next day his sword was taken away from him."

Of course the three, Agnes and George and Harry, did finally come home to the United States by way of plane and transport ship, to find kindly hands to nurse them back to health. But right up to the last minute when Agnes Keith finally encountered a world far removed from it, she retained the bitter lesson which she had learned. In war, there is nothing good.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

By J. V. McAREE

WE FOUND **Deadline** by Alexander Irving (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50) a most satisfactory kind of detective story. The detective himself is a professional and he has no mannerisms. He fails in this story at least to get himself involved in fist fights or pistol battles. He is neither tough nor highbrow. The murder itself is quite believable and the study of the murderer is admirably done. There are no mysterious poisons; and there was little mystery as to why or how the victim was despatched. The solution is likely to baffle readers who like to think they are a jump or two ahead of the official sleuths . . . **Final Curtain** by Ngaio Marsh (Collins, $2.50) is the sort of book an addict is likely to offer to a superior friend in order to prove that some really good writers do occupy themselves with detective fiction. The writing has distinction and the dialogue is witty. There is in addition one uproariously funny incident. The crime is complicated, and there is a particularly fine study of a curious little monster of a child. The fault we have to find is that the character most sketchily drawn is the murderer. The author may have been deliberate in leaving the chief villain somewhat vague as to outline and detail, but it will not strengthen readers' confidence in her. . . Latest in the series of Regional Murders (Collins, $3.00) is **San Francisco Murders.** We found them a little lusher than the Denver murders, which were third in the series, because San Francisco has been the scene of some of the most remarkable murders in the homicide history of the United States, and no connoisseur will want to be without this addition to his crime library. The only thing we dislike about the collection is that the authors are rather high class, and have naturally assumed that they should handle their materials like an Edmund Pearson or a William Roughead, which none of them, alas is competent to do.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Pratt as Canada's Leading Poet Has No Disciples or Imitators

By L. A. MACKAY

EDWIN J. PRATT—by H. W. Wells and C. F. Klinck—*Ryerson*—$2.50.

THE position of E. J. Pratt in Canadian literature is curious and interesting. Unquestionably our leading poet, respected alike by traditionalists and modernists, with a markedly individual and contemporary style, he has found no disciples and practically no imitators, though poets swarm on every bough of this well-forested Dominion. This unique quality is fully appreciated in the careful and detailed study of his work made by H. W. Wells and C. F. Klinck, who find in his Newfoundland background a number of powerful influences that have guided his native originality along distinctive lines.

Mr. Klinck's brief and lively biographical sketch is followed by a concise but acute survey of the general quality of Pratt's work, noting his development in the direction of ever greater firmness, precision, and variety, and summarizing the critical reception of his work, both at home and abroad. Mr. Wells takes advantage of Pratt's isolation to illustrate his work by comparison with poems of similar subject or approach, with no attempt to search for traces of direct influence.

The method is illuminating in some cases, as in dealing with the *Titanic*, the *Witches' Brew*, the *Cachalot*, less successful with others, as *Brébeuf* and the *Great Feud*, though some readers might feel that the analysis of the parallel poems is occasionally pressed into unnecessary detail. Mr. Wells is particularly good at bringing out the unity and epic breadth of Pratt's serious work, the gusto and vitality of the more light-hearted vein. He appreciates the curiously effective paradox of Pratt's highly sophisticated vocabulary, combined with the unsophisticated directness of his approach to his themes. Practically all of Pratt's poems are fights; even when there is no other combat going on, he is always fighting his language; sometimes he wins, sometimes it wins, but it's a battle all the way, a fair fight with no hard feelings at the end.

No attempt is made to estimate Pratt's work in terms of the masterpieces with which it is compared; that it will sustain comparison at all, is in itself a high tribute. The general treatment is highly, and deservedly appreciative; yet one sometimes feels that on certain occasions reservations might be made without detracting from the stature of the subject. Pratt's strength as a poet lies in the intuitive, not the discursive intellect. He does not argue himself or others into believing that a thing is so; he sees it as so, and presents it as he sees it. This accounts for the strength of the poems in which he is immediately and strongly moved, and the comparative weakness, despite technical skill, of such poems as the *Fable of the Goats*, where he is presenting a thesis.

Balance and Brightness

In the *Great Feud*, however, this reviewer prefers Mr. Klinck's suggestion of an allegorical reading to Mr. Wells' interpretation as sheer extravaganza. General ideas in Pratt are as a rule obscurely apprehended; they are embodied in symbols felt rather than seen, accepted, not devised. These symbols, in his best work, present themselves to his imagination in concrete form. He does not first see his abstract theme, and then seek apt symbols to embody it. Sometimes, one feels, he is hardly aware at all of the underlying idea; it operates below the consciously creative level, secretly unifying and shaping the action. Some of his poems remind one of a Homeric simile on a grand scale. Some broad and basic identity of mood or movement incites the poet to a comparison, which then presents itself so vividly to his imagination that the details are developed to serve the balance and brightness of the new picture, not the detailed elucidation of the old idea.

Fears of a human Armageddon, carrying with it the danger that science might conjure up natural forces it could not control, did not begin with the bombing of Hiroshima. They were sufficiently in the air in 1926 to raise an obscure alarm in the mind of a poet who, though not given to formal study of politics and international affairs, was sensitive to the stresses of contemporary thought. If we bear in mind the recurrence during that period of the fear of man's reversion to the beast, it seems not improbable that Pratt sought release from these anxieties by transferring his ominous premonitions to a safe distance in the past, where violence might be discharged with superhuman vigor, and where some hope of a "saving remnant" might be discerned.

In general, however, this book is a serious, balanced, and illuminating study, which does justice to the vigor and variety of Pratt's work, and throws a great deal of light on its position, both in the literature of our time and in the literature of all times.

FOR THE RECORD

Handbook of Sailing, by Charles D. White. (Oxford, $3.25) "By the novice it will be read from cover to cover, but both expert and beginner will constantly consult and refer to it." In a country such as Canada, where sailing is taken seriously, this excellent and authentic book should have a warm welcome.

Eight Hours to Solo, by Henry B. Lent. (Macmillans, $2.00) Excellent and exciting story of how a typical sixteen-year-old boy learned to fly in just eight hours flying time. Practically a manual, yet as readable as any novel; the layman almost sprouts wings in the reading.

Bermuda Journey, by William Zuill. (Longmans, Green, $4.50) Described as a "leisurely guidebook" this volume is rather a complete geographical and historical record of the lovely islands. All past and prospective visitors to Bermuda will want it and having acquired it, will be well rewarded.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Scholarships for Senior School; Mozart and de Falla at Prom

By JOHN H. YOCOM

RECOGNITION of the achievements and worth of Toronto Conservatory's Senior School has taken many complimentary forms but the one which means most to the talented young people of Canada whom it serves is scholarships. Dr. Arnold Walter, director of the school, said last week that he is proud and delighted to announce that so many scholarships and such substantial ones are now available to students of the school; how much he appreciates the understanding and generosity with which the University, public-spirited citizens and Toronto companies have contributed to the development of musical education in Canada.

Here is the list: Senior School Tuition Scholarships—five at $250 each and six at $125 each; six Opera School Tuition Scholarships of $150 each. Tuition and Maintenance Scholarships include the C.A.P.A.C. for composition, $750; the Massey Harris of $750; Robert Simpson, $750; E. P. Taylor, $750; J. S. McLean, $1000. Others are the Council of Jewish Women Scholarship for $100, the Andre Dorfman for $250, the Samuel Hersenhoren Scholarship (for strings) at $400, and the Eaton Graduating Scholarship with a value of $1000.

"The Eaton Graduating Scholarship represents a new venture in itself," says Dr. Walter. "It is not a scholarship in the usual sense of the word. Its purpose is to assist the winner in the beginning of his or her professional career; a very necessary thing to do, only it has never been done before."

A year ago we expressed a hope in SATURDAY NIGHT regarding Senior School endowments that we are repeating here: "We hope that the number of donors will continue to increase. Here is the place where a dollar spent on musical talent will pay most dividends in developing concert performing Canadians. . . . Canadian institutions, such as the C.B.C., private radio stations or national radio advertisers promoting Canadian talent, might be persuaded to establish $400 or $500 scholarships. Service clubs might profitably invest in the Senior School. Certainly the graduates would be sure to put feathers in Canada's cap and bring satisfaction to sponsoring organizations."

Late-comers usually have the protection of an overture to break them into a Prom concert but last week the first number was Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, No. 35 in D major. And the tardy customers bolted their trap at the end of the first movement to make a grand entry and stop the performance for much longer than Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ever intended. For the late-comers the moral is the same old, old one but for program planners there is a more important lesson—don't put a full-length symphony at the beginning of a Prom.

Frieder Weissmann, conductor of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra and the Scranton Philharmonic, is an old hand at conducting Toronto's Philharmonic Orchestra. Last week (and again this week) his work was of a high order and the orchestra responded with considerable precision if no great inspiration. The Mozart, if one could forget that disturbing *entre mouvement*, was sedately interpreted. The strings smoothly and fairly eloquently voiced the charming Mozartian melodies, and if they did lift the occasional divots in unity of expression, the ample repeats gave them a chance to replace a few. However, for some reason or other we felt that it was warmed-over Mozart; the freshness and exuberance of the Haffner, which the T.S.O. usually catches, were missing. We can't blame the orchestra and certainly not Weissmann, so let's blame it on those late-comers.

Evaporated

De Falla's orchestral suite "Love the Magician", a lengthy collection of Andalusian rhythms and melodies, should have been an interesting item and was in the early sections, but by the time "Ritual Fire Dance", so well-known as a piano transcription, was reached, the orchestra suddenly seemed to recall Wolfgang Amadeus and relaxed. The savage and vivid tonal imaginations of de Falla just evaporated in a perfunctory performance. Quite a different affair was the Strauss "Rosenkavalier Suite", and throughout, conductor and instrumentalists delivered a version that was bustin' out all over with Viennese atmosphere, melodies and waltz rhythm.

Evening's star was the popular radio and concert lyric soprano Vivian Della Chiesa, in a last North American appearance before leaving for Australia. Her arias—"Voi lo Sapete" from "Cavalleria Rusticana", Giordano's "La Mamma Morta" and Massenet's "Il Est Doux"—were sung with excellent clarity of diction, pleasing intonation and an overall intelligence and taste in interpretation that brought rounds of applause. Her equally attractive group with Simeon Joyce at the piano included "Drink to Me Only" and Beach's "The Year's at the Spring".

Canadian Compositions

GEORGE HURST

Gerald Bales, Toronto pianist-composer, was guest-soloist with the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra in an American-Canadian-British network broadcast, Tuesday evening, June 17. Originating in the Chicago station WGN, the broadcast included Gerald Bales' "Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra", a "Symphonic Movement" by George Hurst, and "Serenade" by Robert Fleming. Entitled "Songs of Canada", the program was part of the Broadcast Music Inc. campaign (S.N., May 17) to publish and popularize the music of Canadian composers in both the U.S. and Canada. It was the most extensive broadcast of Canadian music ever attempted over joint networks.

George Hurst is a student of Composition at the Toronto Conservatory with Dr. Arnold Walter while Mr. Bales is a faculty member.

Box office business for next season's enlarged Toronto Symphony subscription series has been brisk with more than 1700 seats sold for the Tuesday concerts, 980 sold for the Wednesday concerts. "We are greatly pleased," Manager Jack Elton reports. "Results are far beyond our expectations."

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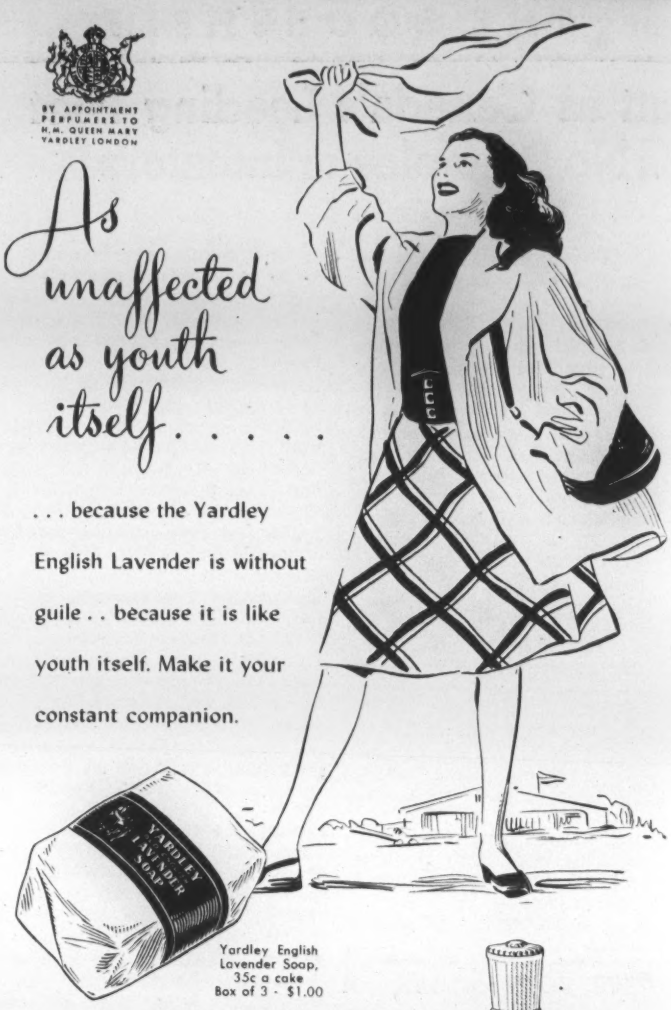

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Ksenia Prochorowa, sensational European pianist, will be guest soloist at the Prom Concert next Thursday. Guy Fraser Harrison will conduct.

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THE FILM PARADE

Movie Races Are Always Fixed but Movie Audiences Always Cheer

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE never yet seen a horse-racing film in which the horse that the audience favors to win didn't come galloping home a nose ahead of the field, and I don't suppose anyone else has. The odds may be piled against him to dizzy heights, the heroine may be wringing her hands and the comic character tearing up his ticket and stamping on it, but as every movie-goer in the audience knows, the hero-horse hasn't a chance to lose. Everyone is aware that if things don't turn out exactly as everyone thinks they should the author will be left with a distracted hero and heroine as well as a humiliated horse on his hands and no solution in sight. The final race is fixed from the start, and nothing can alter it. . . Then why did the audience shout and cheer in "That's My Man" when Gallant Man pulled ahead on the second to last curve? And why when he shot forward at the final curve did the lady movie-goer sitting on the edge of her seat begin to pound her knees and presently to pound mine? Why, in fact, do we allow ourselves to be inducted into that separate world of fantasy where anything is capable of happening, when we know perfectly well that by all the laws which we support when we buy our ticket, only one thing certainly can?

It isn't as though "That's My Man" were a good or even a passable movie. The story itself was probably old at the time Lillian Russell was starring in "The Whip." However, it has been bravely refurbished with those special touches which screen authors devise when they find desperation staring them in the face. For instance, the hero and heroine (Catherine MacLeod and Don Ameche) meet in the taxicab in which Don Ameche is transporting a good-sized racing colt. Since it is raining, it seems quite natural for the heroine to take her new found friends into her bachelor apartment for the night. She fixes a stall for the racing colt between the dinette table and the Welsh dresser, and settles Mr. Ameche on the chesterfield. The situation is sufficiently informal, but it turns out before long that what this girl really wants is security and a good husband. What Mr. Ameche wants, though he is temporarily blinded by infatuation, is one long uninterrupted crap game. He marries her, however, and sets her up in a house that looks as though it had been won in a delirious game of poker—as in fact it was—and here they live until the inevitable quarrel and separation. She follows her wise home-keeping instincts. He follows the horses.

Darkest of Horses

In the meantime there is Gallant Man, the racing colt—remember?—who brought them together. He grew up to be a wonder horse, winning every race in the country. And now though he is old and out of training, our heroine bravely enters him in the Gold Cup Event, hoping this will bring her husband back to her and win the $100,000 which is necessary if they are to settle down and live happily forever. Gallant Man, of course, can never win the race. Don Ameche knows it. The president of the racing club knows it. So does the jockey, the comic character and the sympathetic taxi-driver. And such is the invincible power of illusion that for fully five minutes you too quiver idiotically on the edge of your seat, knowing that Gallant Man can't conceivably win the race and can't possibly lose it. The plot of "That's My Man" is meaningless, the acting — particularly on the part of Don Ameche—is foolish and the sentiment is often deeply embarrassing. So if I got a reasonable amount of entertainment out of it I probably have no one but myself to blame.

I like "Copacabana" too in spots—all the spots enlivened by Groucho Marx and Carmen Miranda. It would certainly have relieved the familiar tedium of beauty if Harpo had been let loose among the Copacabana girls, and Chico at the piano would have been a welcome substitute for the solo numbers of Andy Russell. As long as he is in sight, however, Groucho proves that he is funny enough for all three Marxes. Perhaps he always has been.

As for Carmen Miranda her sheer amiability and willingness to please have always been her greatest charm. As foil to Groucho she is called on to use these qualities extensively. Under Groucho's ruthless management she undertakes to act as two different entertainers in the same night club; and the complications that follow would probably throw anyone but a Marx Brother. While Groucho takes them in his famous stride, it can't be said that any sort of logic of events actually works to his advantage.

Italian Resistance

"Before Him All Rome Trembled" is an ingenious adaptation of Puccini's highly political opera "La Tosca" to a parallel story of the Italian Resistance movement. Like "Open City" it describes the desperate and heroic life of underground workers under the Nazi Occupation, but because of its artificial structure it has little of the power to move and persuade that made the former film one of the great pictures of the War. Admirers of Puccini, however, will be gratified by forty minutes of superbly sung opera. The cast is headed by Anna Magnani, who is always vividly interesting to watch.

SWIFT REVIEW

TIME OUT OF MIND. Screen version of the Rachel Field novel about a musical genius with a difficult family. The music is fine but the genius (Robert Hutton) may make you want to walk out on the picture. With Phyllis Calvert, Ella Raines.

HUMORESQUE. The remake of the Fanny Hurst melodrama, with John Garfield as a violin prodigy and Joan Crawford as the stylish, but doomed, alcoholic who befriends him.

THE MACOMBER AFFAIR. Hemingway's savage study of marriage, lust and cowardice on a South African Big Game hunt. The story is tempered but not noticeably weakened by screen treatment. With Joan Bennett, Gregory Peck.

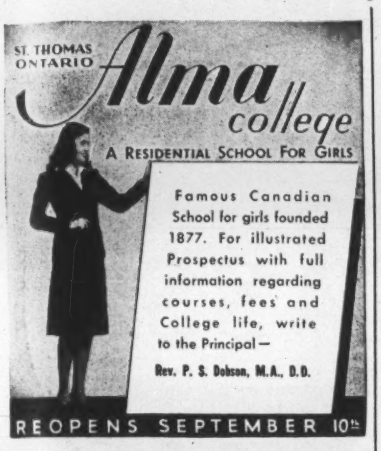
NORA PRENTISS. A complicated story of an illicit romance between a doctor (Kent Smith) and a night-club singer (Ann Sheridan). Most of the troubles here are plot troubles.

Gielgud Is Bringing Restoration Play

THE John Gielgud Company, which scored such a triumph in Canada last January with their splendid production of "The Importance of Being Earnest", are returning for a brief Canadian tour with their equally delightful version of William Congreve's "Love for Love". Brian Doherty, Canadian manager of the company, recently announced their itinerary for the witty and lusty Restoration comedy, which proved such a hit in New York.

After opening at His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, on June 30 for one week, they will play in Ottawa on July 7 and in Hamilton on July 9. A three-day engagement in London beginning July 10 will be followed by a week's appearance at the Royal Alexandra, Toronto, on July 14.

To an already brilliant company have been added five more famous English stage stars: Cyril Ritchard, George Hayes, Adrianne Allen, Marian Spencer and Malcolm Keen. New York critics have hailed them.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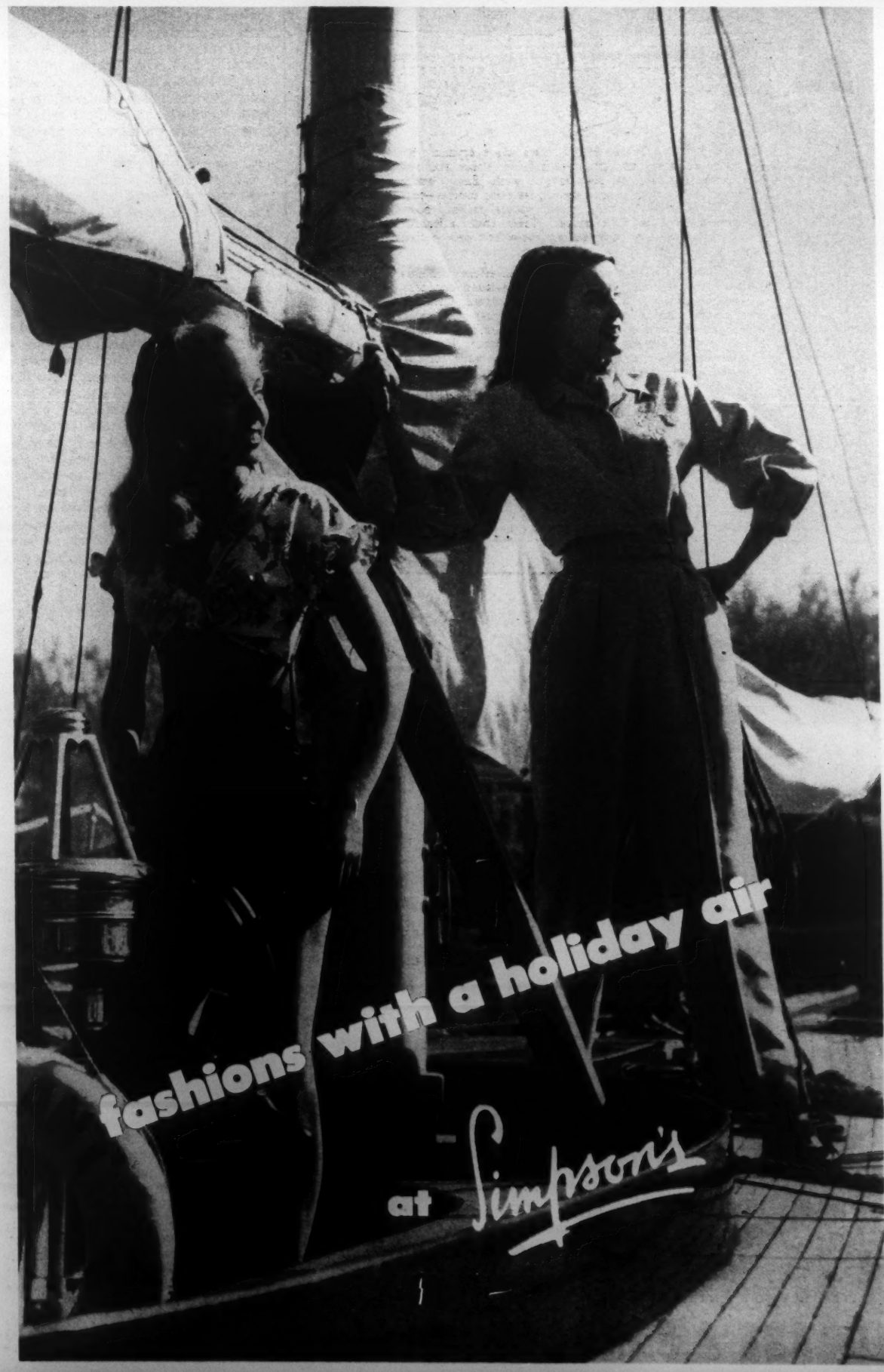

WORLD OF WOMEN

Investment Program: What Do You Want Your Money to Do For You?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE procedure in learning to invest money to advantage follows the same pattern as that in learning to feed a family wisely. Nutrition is studied to find out the needs of the body which are satisfied by food. In like manner you study carefully all the future needs which the money you have accumulated is designed to supply. When you have learned what food properties the body needs, you study food values so that you will know which foods provide each of these properties. Likewise, when you know all the future needs which your investments should fill, you set yourself to assess the character and the purpose of the various kinds of investments so that you will know which one best meets each of your needs.

But it is not enough to know the right kinds of foods to supply the needs of the body. It is necessary to know the quantity of each which is required to provide a balanced diet. Similarly, after you have learned the best types of investment for you, you have to decide how your money should be distributed among these investments so that you will not have too much of one and not enough of another.

The first step in planning an investment program is to get a clear-cut picture of the purposes of your investments, what you want your money to do for you. You may be planning to use part of your capital for a specific purpose and you want to invest it until such time as you require it. For example, you may have some money with which you intend to buy a house in the country when you retire. Or you may have received a legacy and you want to keep the money for your son's college education some fifteen years hence. Or you may have saved enough for a world cruise and you want to invest it until travel conditions improve.

Then it may be necessary to earmark some investments to provide for future contingencies such as hard times, accident or sickness or death. If depression comes income may be seriously reduced and some capital would be needed to tide you over until conditions improve. The possibility of a long illness or an accident costing more than the income will cover, has to be considered. And, of course, when death occurs, extra money is needed to pay the bills which pile up.

To Keep It Safe

You may be able to turn to insurance to provide the financial protection needed against such contingencies. You may buy an accident and sickness policy to ensure a continuance of income while you are disabled and to cover hospital bills, surgical fees, etc. Or you may join one of the hospitalization or medical schemes which are designed to help with hospital and medical bills. You may buy life insurance to provide a lump sum to cover cost of last illness and funeral expenses.

But insurance is not available to everyone. Accident and sickness insurance is designed primarily for the gainfully employed and therefore many women are not eligible. It is not available to the elderly person. Some cannot get into a hospitalization or medical association. The physically unfit cannot obtain life insurance. If you are not fully covered by insurance, when you plan your investment program you need to set up a fund on which you can draw if an emergency arrives.

While you may set aside part of your capital for certain things you want and for future contingencies, probably the chief purpose of your investments is to gain security, to ensure financial independence. You want to invest your money to keep it safe and so that it may provide an income either now or at some future time to cover living expenses. (When the ultimate aim is not income but to enhance capital, it is a speculation which is wanted not an investment.)

With all the purposes of your investments before you, you set yourself to study the various kinds of investment. One may be just right for one purpose and wrong for another. You need to know the character of an investment before you can know whether it will fit a particular need.

Chief kinds of investments are savings deposits in banks or trust companies; securities, which include all types of stocks and bonds; real estate; mortgage loans; annuities and life insurance. Most of these types have been analyzed in separate articles in previous issues of SATURDAY NIGHT. Therefore the writer will merely intimate what to look for in your investments.

Readily Marketable

There are two important considerations when you are looking for an investment for any money which you wish to keep for a specific purpose. First, you want to be sure that your capital will remain intact. If you invest $2,000 to help to pay for your son's college education you want to know that you will have the full amount when he is ready to start. Therefore you need to choose the type of investment which does not fluctuate in value. Second, you want to be able to get your hands on the money whenever you may need it. Hence you have to look for an investment which not only is safe but one which is also readily marketable at any time.

Likewise both security of capital and marketability are the chief requisites of an investment to provide for future contingencies. If an emergency arrives you may need the money badly and you may want it immediately. Consequently it is important that you pick the kind of investment in which your money will always be intact and which you can sell at any time.

For the bulk of your investments, those which are designed to give you financial independence, a reasonable return on your money and the security of your capital are the chief aims. If investment income is your sole means of support, your primary concern is to know that the income will be sure and steady.

There is a wide range of investments from which you may choose. The problem is to find the ones which will be best for you. Your circumstances and many personal factors must be considered. For example, an annuity provides a safe, steady income and it may give the largest return on money invested. It may be a splendid investment for one woman but the wrong one for another. For Mrs. Jones, a widow of 65 with a prosperous son, to put a large pro-

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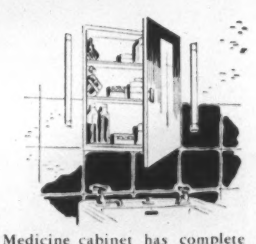
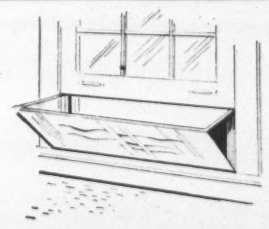
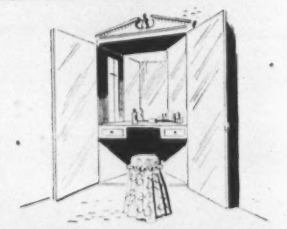
Tables with "Armourplate" tops are strong and beautiful.



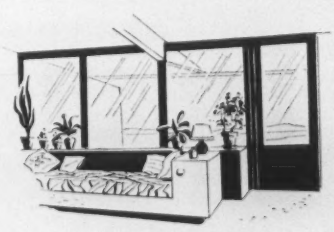
Medicine cabinet has complete mirror door and plate glass shelves. "Vitrolite" walls give permanent colour and beauty.



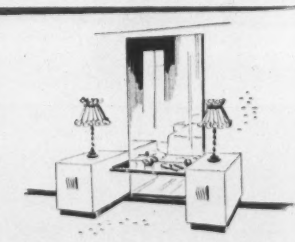
Window ventilators of polished plate glass eliminate direct drafts.



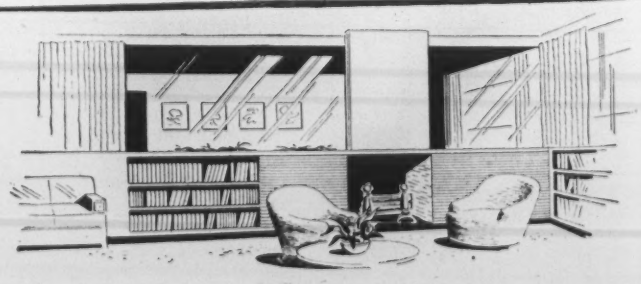
Open this corner cupboard and it becomes a vanity dresser with a 3-way mirror.



Let in the sunshine through large windows of British plate glass.



This novel dressing table can be made with long mirror and two night stands.



Large mirrors add spaciousness and extra color to any room.

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portion of her money into an annuity may be the best investment. For Mrs. Brown, a widow of the same age, an annuity is not suitable, for Mrs. Brown has an unmarried daughter who has remained at home with her and she wants to keep her capital for her daughter's future security. Then again, for a widow of 30 an immediate annuity would not be practicable and she would plan an entirely different investment program.

When you have analyzed the various types of investment and have found the ones which best suit your purposes, there remains the task of distributing your money among these investments. Rarely is it wise to put all your money into one investment, no matter how suitable it may appear.

First, a well-balanced investment program provides for all your needs, not just one major one. An elderly widow without dependents put everything she had into an annuity. All went well until she developed a serious disease. Her annuity could not take care of the heavy costs and she had to become a public charge. When she died, a year later, her annuity stopped. There was no money for funeral expenses and her nephew and her niece had to pay the bills. If this woman had put part of her money into an investment which was negotiable all this trouble would have been avoided.

Diversity Of Investments

Then you need to make certain that your investments are well diversified to ensure security of both capital and income. While it may be wise to put part of your money into a certain kind of investment, to put all your capital into it might prove disastrous. You have heard of people who are "property poor" because they put all their money into land and real estate. When times were adverse income from the property went down but upkeep expenses continued and most of the income was eaten up by costs. Moreover they could not get their hands on any money because they could not sell their property.

Then we all know people who lost heavily during the depression years because they had put everything they had into stocks. Dividends were cut or they were stopped entirely. If they had to have money they were forced to sell their securities when values were at their lowest. If they had had a well-balanced investment program, they would have had money in the bank or high grade bonds which would have supplied the cash they needed and they would have been able to hold their stocks until values rose again.

An investment program is a long-term plan to make your money do the most work for you. Its primary function is to survey the needs of the future and to study how best to provide for them. Then its purpose is to fulfil as many as possible of your desires and to make your dreams come true.

• •

Something on the Lighter Side

By FREDERIC MANNING

NOW, dear, I want you to help me. I need Books! Lots of books. You know, dear, down there we can't get a thing to read. Nothing but mail order catalogues. You do, dear? Well, I must say I can't see where the fascination comes in. Being away for so many weeks we shall just have to take *dozens* of books—well, several, anyway.

What, dear? Oh yes, I have several lists people have given me, but you always know so many really *interesting* ones—I mean on such entertaining subjects—and so worth while, too. Not that I want anything on the heavy side, you know, because—well—when you go away for a rest you really want to *rest*, don't you agree, dear? Oh, I know *you* can relax and rest with a really good book but I must say I find something on the light side more—well—relaxing.

So many people recommend things like biographies or historical novels—What, dear? Oh yes, indeed, I read *that* one. If more historical novels were like that now— You don't think it was at all accurate? Well, darling, I really wouldn't know about that, but I *do* know it was most entertaining. Of course I wouldn't want anything like that lying around if Aunt Emily came but still—

No dear, I read that, yes, and that one too. What, dear? Oh, you think so? Well, I don't know, I never have liked his books. I suppose it's because his characters are all so unpleasant. I know, dear, but don't you think that is just the point? What I mean is, we meet so many unpleasant people every day that when we read a book— I suppose you are right, it is life, but I for one don't like it.

Her! I couldn't bear it. No, dear, I really couldn't. But darling, if her family wasn't connected with publishing, or something, I am sure no one would ever print her. Just self-exploitation, that's what I call it.

Oh I read that, but it was *so* disappointing. Well, I mean being an actress she could have told so *much*, but she didn't, did she? No, dear, not that either, not after the way she treated her mother— What, dear? You didn't know? Why I thought everyone knew about the way she—excuse me, dear, while I answer the telephone, will you? It's probably the woman at the lending library to tell me what she has been able to get for me.

I was right, dear, it was. Yes, she has some, but I really don't know, they don't sound very interesting. So many of them are by writers I never even heard of, and such unpronounceable names—I'm sure I should never be able to discuss them freely.

Here It is Tuesday

I asked Evelyn to let me have a list too but, dear, here it is Tuesday and we go away Thursday and I have so many things to do—

Oh, everyone has read that, dear. Isn't it curious, as soon as women writers have a success they get a divorce. Quite like the cinema, isn't it?

That's too sweet of you, dear, but don't bother, I shall manage somehow to get some of them before I go. You know, darling, what I think I shall do? I'll just drop into the corner drug store and get a few twenty-five cent books. Well, dear, I mean, then I shall be sure to have *something* that I really *want* to read.

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CONCERNING FOOD

There's Release From Work-a-Day World in Canada's Out-of-Doors

By JANET MARCH

EVERYWHERE you go you hear people discussing their holidays. "Muskoka as soon as school closes" . . . "We hope to get round Gaspé" . . . "It's just going to be the farm this year. I've learnt to drive the tractor so I can help" . . . "We are going climbing. We'll be in Banff by the middle of July."

Holidays in Canada are something of a national idyl. People grow misty-eyed when they speak of their plans rather in the same way as the Scot when he talks of Prince's Street and the shadow of Arthur's seat above Edinburgh. You can almost hear the gentle plash of the canoe paddles—the shouts of the swimmers on the dock—see and feel the majesty of Percé Rock with the cold sea smell of the St. Lawrence drifting in, or imagine yourself waking up in a mountain camp with a turquoise lake on one side and a row of ten thousand foot peaks on the other.

Of course things are not always a hundred per cent enjoyable when you get round to them. Muskoka housekeepers come back looking like tired business men, and it takes about a week to get over the fatigue of long slogging days of motoring. Mountain climbing sounds romantic, and as if you were always going to stand on the summit looking picturesque, but in reality mountain sunburn is one worse than any other kind. You seem to be nearer the dratted sun, and a tremendous amount of the time you spend picking your way up over skiddy stones, known as screes, or across glaciers when it's your feet you watch and not the view.

However, even if your holiday turns out to be something of an endurance test, your little city home will look pretty fine when you reach it again. There's nothing like your own bed, and a quite ordinary bathroom looks like heaven after the assortment of places in which you have struggled to keep clean. Perhaps, too, yours will be the perfect holiday which you can hardly bear to end, and if it isn't—well you don't have to do that again for a year.

Home-made Soap

Housewives in remote places with few labor saving devices and vast, hungry families take the worst rap. Sometimes there is the compensation that the local grocery store or supply boat has never heard of shortages which have plagued the city dweller, but sometimes too the shortages are much worse than the city ones.

Women who have discovered this can be seen now stocking up and standing with long lists in grocery stores studying shelves. However, unless you are very clever, it is going to be hard to pile up the summer's supply of soap, for it is quite a job to keep one bar ahead at present. If you get absolutely stuck you can make it.

2½ pounds of melted grease
½ pound of lye
⅛ cup of ammonia
¼ cup of water
1½ teaspoon of borax
½ teaspoon of salt
1 pint of cold water
1 tablespoon of sugar

Dissolve the lye in the pint of water and let it cool. Lye, in case you don't know much about it will burn you or your hands, should not be left lying about, and heats cool water when added to it. When the lye mixture has cooled stir in the melted fat. This fat can be any discarded cooking fat but should be strained and you should be sure that there have been no little puddles of meat juice left in it for these won't help you to wash the kitchen floor.

Mix the fat in with the water and stir it well. Mix together the ammonia, the ¼ cup of water, the borax, the salt and sugar and stir into the grease and lye mixture and go right on stirring for some time till it is quite smooth. Then pour into a pan and leave it to harden.

Cut it into cakes as soon as it is partly hardened and let the cakes dry out for as long as possible. Soap like wine is better very old. You may not care very much for the results as against a neat commercial cake, but it is soap of a kind at least.

Mayonnaise and jelly powders are two aids to quick meal preparation for a large family and are hard to find. Some weeks there seems to be quite a lot of mayonnaise and then there is a dearth for a fortnight or so. As vegetable oils are even a little harder to lay your hands on than made mayonnaise, it's not much good telling you to make your own unless you can afford real olive oil—which is delicious but, like nearly everything else these days, comes high.

Jelly powders too can't be easily imitated in those ruby red shades which look so attractive with whipped cream, but orange and lemon jelly is really very easy to make, and sometimes people forget how little time it takes.

Lemon Jelly

1 envelope of gelatine
1/3 cup of sugar
1 1/3 cup of boiling water
1/3 cup of cold water
A pinch of salt
¼ cup of lemon juice

Soak the gelatine in the cold water till it is soft. Then stir in the sugar, salt, and the boiling water. Now add the lemon juice, stir well and put to set. If you don't mind your jelly not being absolutely clear, add a very little finely grated rind of the lemon for it makes it taste delicious.

Know Your Hose

HEROIC scale mob scenes around hosiery counters are, oh happy day! things of the past. Shops actually dare to advertise the fact that hosiery is in stock without first calling out the gendarmes. Not only that, but it is possible to approach a counter and be offered a *choice* of color, brand and weight, instead of queuing and taking whatever is being handed out at the top of the line. It is so long since this delightful state of affairs existed that it might be well to take a brief refresher course in the meaning of hosiery terms such as "fully fashioned", "gauge", "denier"—now that we can afford to be discriminating.

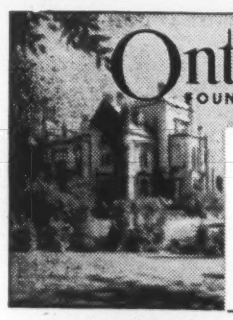
"Fully fashioned". Those little lines of "fashion" marks on each side of the seam at the back of the calf and near the top indicate points at which stitches are dropped to shape the hose. Full-fashioned hose are knitted to fit the leg—not shaped by boarding or steaming—and this, of course, means that they cannot lose their shape when washed or worn.

"Gauge". The gauge number refers to the number of needles in approximately one inch-and-a-half on the needle bar of the machine that knits the hose. The greater the number of needles per inch-and-a-half, the closer the stitches and consequently the finer and closer the texture of the stockings. In Canada today, hosiery manufacturers are making stockings on 42, 45, 48, 54 and 57 gauge machines.

"Denier". Denier is the weight of the yarn. Therefore, the lower the denier the finer the yarn; for instance, 30 denier is a finer yarn than 40 denier. Low denier or finer thread is used on high gauge machines to make sheer hose.

The size of the stocking worn should be the actual foot length in inches. If your foot, placed flat on a ruler, measures 9½" you should buy a size 9½ in stockings. However, if your foot is wide, you would probably be better with a 10—if it is of more Cinderella-like proportions, size 9 might be more comfortable.

And we hear that in a very short time new hosiery shades will be available in the shops—darker, more glamorous shades, that can be keyed to the costume.



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THE OTHER PAGE

I Saw You, Canada . . .

By JOSEPH EASTON McDOUGALL

I SAW you, Canada, as a young man,
By the shore of a northern lake, gun in hand,
As the morning mist rose over the still water into the northern air.
Clean limbed you stood, with tight brown skin, and firm of lip.

Far off the antlered head was raised, sensing the sure approach of the woodsman.

So did the woodland know from out the earliest years
The undeniable, advancing steps
Of Canadians.

This is the race that broached the unknown land, conquered the rapids, rolled the forest back to let the earth spring into life.
This is the race the heavy shouldered bison saw
As broad backs hurled the shining rails
Across the scarcely charted prairie lands,
The race that pierced with steel the frowning mountain's heart
And came at last to stand before the shining sea.

I saw you, Canada, as a man's bent back, high in an office building, late at night.
The empty streets below were still, as, spider-like, your teeming brain spun out a web of plans
To tame the waterfalls, learn earth's deep secrets, forge the humming wheels,
To set the mighty turbines roaring, *"Power!"*
And pulse the heart beats of a lusty land.

I saw you, Canada, as a young woman,
Beside the lilacs of a cottage door, the spring wind in her hair,
Her straight backed children by her side.
With one hand she shades her eyes,
And the vision of far spaces is in them.
She sees far past the sea-swaying of the fields
Into bright dawns of singing, fruitful days.

I saw you, Canada, as a young mother of sturdy offspring.

I saw you, Canada, turn swiftly from the fields, the draughtsman's board, the forest and the mill, the laboratory and the playing field,
To seize strong weapons in a mighty cause.
Twice, more than twice, in alien lands,
I saw the rich Canadian blood poured forth.
I saw the foe go down
Before the hand that once had swung the axe against the falling forest.

This is the land that never knew defeat,
The land where God looked down from mountain crest
Or solemn altar 'neath a shining spire
And called men's souls forever forward.
And you asked no greater benison.

So now, today, no resting from the task.
The ways of peace are calling as before
Not to soft slumber, but the rugged way,
The way to action that has always been
Your youthful heritage.

I see you, Canada, as a young man,
Clean limbed, with tight, brown skin, and firm of lip.
Clear-eyed and confident you stand . . .
The shining future reaches for your hand.

The Nameless Stream

By LENORE A. PRATT

NOW here, I thought, is sanctuary; therefore
Not having done with anguish, fear and flight
In this our life, let us be prudent and determine
To build a hidden refuge against night,
Famine, thirst and burning desolation.
Pale and clean along its glacial bed
A nameless stream comes down to the swift river
From the high barrens of the watershed,
Through tawny stands of tamarack, through poplar,
Through birch with leafage of pure beaten gold,
To this autumnal meadow lying fallow
Since the slow ebbing of the ancient cold.

And ah! the day is sweet, a mid-day of October;
The water falls in silver horns of sound;
I note a spattering of almond lichen
Upon the tumbled rocks, and I have found
Strewn oval shells of such a gloss and lustre,
I think that handfuls of freshwater pearls
Lie, for the taking, in the limpid shallows
Where the erratic water-skater whirls
Recklessly over his polished parquet.

Yet here I find a hoof print on the peat . . . .
I listen, straining for a thrust of antlers
Through limber boughs, a hostile breath, a beat
Of hooves on long slopes red with blueberry.
Too, nightfall comes early. There are perils here

Ten paces from the water's shining spirals,
And beyond memory deep lies the fear
Of forest without track or light of sun,
Of that grave soundless land the stars reveal.
Slowly the landscape that was rich in color
Thins to a wash of sepia and steel,
As cold as flint; and yet the more fool I who choose
While there is choice, the stifling evil dream,
The hurtling ruin, to this absolute
Lost solitude along a nameless stream.

WAVES

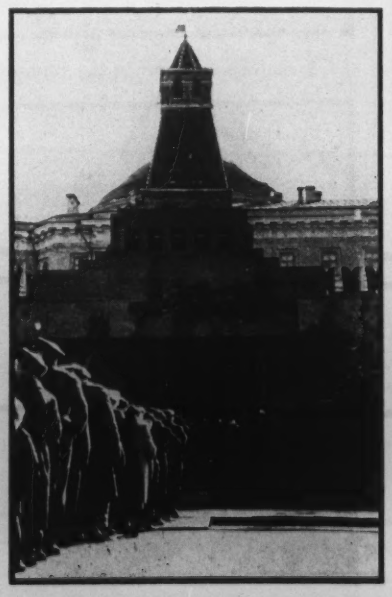
WAVES go over the water
In rhythmic rows of hills and hollows,
Scallop and curve and crested foam
While a fair wind follows.

Waves go over the wheatfield
In airy gusts, the gold heads swaying,
Dipping, bowing to unseen hands
Of the light breeze playing.

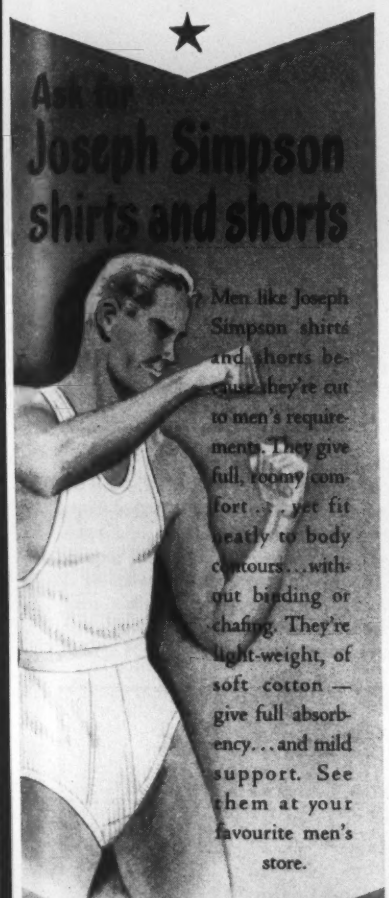
Waves go over the sand-dune,
Stealthily creeping, slyly shifting;
Grasses droop at the soft advance
Of this endless sifting.

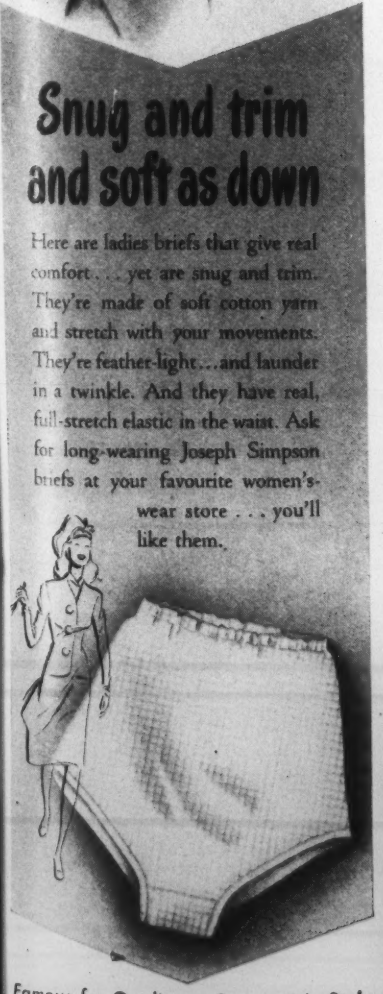
Waves are caught in the snow-bank,
Meshed, immobile, their frozen motion
A delicate drift of curves and curls
On a still, white ocean.

ELIZABETH K. CAMPBELL



Common Sunday afternoon scene in Moscow—part of the line-up waiting to enter the mausoleum which holds Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Strict security measures are maintained and no one is allowed to carry parcels.


Ask for
Joseph Simpson
shirts and shorts
Men like Joseph Simpson shirts and shorts because they're cut to men's requirements. They give full, roomy comfort . . . yet fit neatly to body contours . . . without binding or chafing. They're light-weight, of soft cotton — give full absorbency . . . and mild support. See them at your favourite men's store.


Snug and trim
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Here are ladies briefs that give real comfort . . . yet are snug and trim. They're made of soft cotton yarn and stretch with your movements. They're feather-light . . . and launder in a twinkle. And they have real, full-stretch elastic in the waist. Ask for long-wearing Joseph Simpson briefs at your favourite women's-wear store . . . you'll like them.
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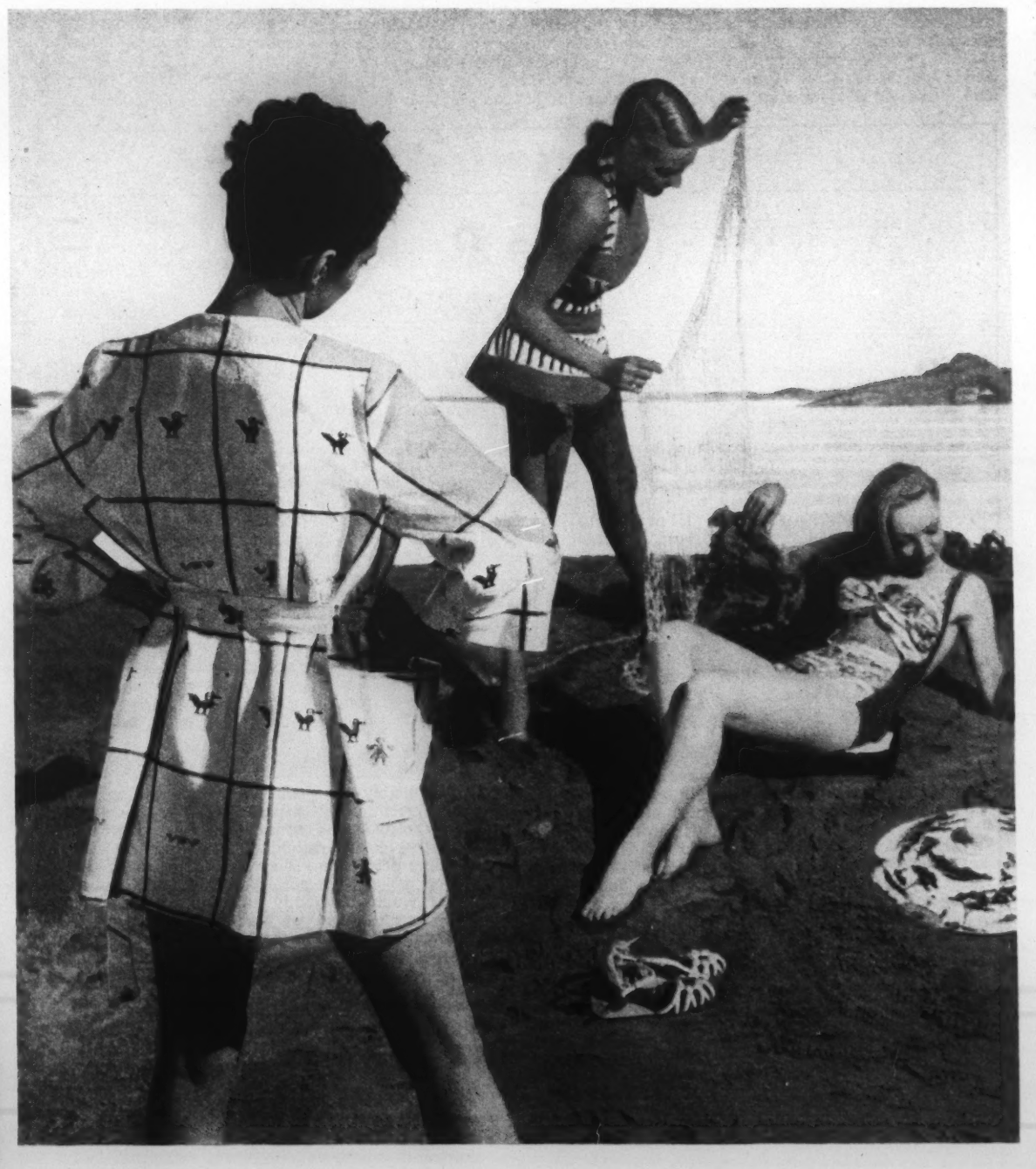

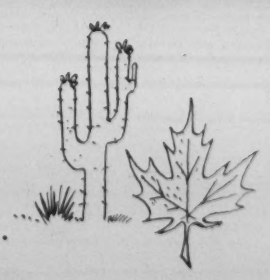

BETWEEN THE SUN AND YOU . . . colour-drenched short cuts to a honey-gold tan, in the brilliant California manner! Marjorie Montgomery, Frances Sider, Cole of California did them . . . top-flight designers in our own Canadian collection, this summer, at EATON'S

Trade Talks Menaced by U. S. Wool Tariff

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

It is feared in Britain that the introduction of the U.S. tariff on wool has had such a permanently harmful effect on the trade discussion at Geneva that delegates may be unable to reach any solutions for freeing international trade.

For Britain, it is not merely a question of immediate prosperity but the urgent necessity of balancing accounts on even the present austerity standard. If the Conference should break down completely, Britain will have to turn from the hard-currency countries and devote its attention to the Empire and the non-sterling areas, mainly European, which it can regard as markets and suppliers.

London.

THOUGH the last word has possibly not even yet been said on the U.S. wool tariff, there is no doubt that the intrusion of this protective measure into the negotiations at Geneva for liberalizing trade has had a permanently harmful effect. The situation is viewed so seriously here that the line of talk is not whether the Geneva Conference will find its task more difficult to fulfil but whether it will be able to reach any conclusion at all.

It cannot be honestly said that the reluctance of the United States to make fundamental concessions has come as a rude surprise. No one who had followed the history of American tariffs imagined that it would be easy to reduce them.

However, the original proposal actually to make a substantial increase in the tariff on wool—a commodity if ever there was one which the U.S. can most economically import—boded an even less favorable outcome of the discussions than informed opinion had predicted. Hopes of freezing world trade and of establishing the International Trade Organization as an effective world body are certainly running at a very low ebb indeed.

If nothing comes of this elaborate plan (evolved, it must be remembered, in the full harmony of war and inspired by a very different administration from that which is now in office in Washington) the common people of the world will be deprived, for some years or perhaps decades longer, of that plenty which the world's productive resources are already sufficient to provide to all advanced countries.

People are used to austerity, imposed before the war by unemployment or low incomes, and during and since the war by physical inadequacy of supplies, and the prosperity-that might-have-been will not be missed as some people in Europe have missed the prosperity which the more fortunate did in fact enjoy before the war.

Much More Urgent

For Britain in particular, however, the problem is much more immediate and urgent. It is impossible, as Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has said repeatedly, and as every realist can see for himself, to expand Britain's trade to 75 per cent above pre-war volume unless the scope of world trade itself expands. That 175-per-cent objective is not a pious hope for a prosperous future but a dire need to balance accounts on even the present austerity standard.

The bulk of British exports consists of manufactured goods. Before the war Britain provided about 20 per cent of the manufactured goods which figured in world trade returns. Assuming that the increase in exports must be achieved in this category, Britain will have to supply about 40 per cent of the trade if the volume of that trade is not increased, and if her target is to be reached.

(Continued on Next Page)

Garden Implements Yet Another Addition to British Exports

British manufacturers are trying for more and more markets in their endeavor to bring their export target to 175 per cent of the 1938 figure. Latest example of this was given in a recent demonstration by the Royal Horticultural Society at their gardens at Wisley, Surrey, when new types of mechanical appliances were on view. Shown above is the "Barford Atom", claimed by its makers to be a mechanical gardener in itself. It clips hedges, as illustrated, can be adapted for grass cutting, hoeing, discing, etc., and can also be used as a wheelbarrow. It has a 4-stroke air-cooled engine of 98 c.c. capacity and fuel consumption of ¾ pint of . . .

. . . gasoline an hour. In the frames in second picture, glazing can be . . .

. . . detached or inserted as required. The Clifford Cultivator in lower picture is an attempt to capture the Canadian market for such machines.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Aid to Europe Poses Problem

By P. M. RICHARDS

ANNOUNCEMENT that the United States may spend as much as $24 billions to revive the economies of democratic European nations and check the spread of communism is the best possible antidote to world disaster. The proposal is nebulous; General Marshall said at Harvard that the devising of a program to set Europe on its feet economically must come from Europeans, and they are obviously in poor shape to do sound work on this at the moment. But it is a beginning, and it is big. Without the hope that it offers, world morale was in a tailspin and everybody knew it. Though it is an eleventh-hour-plus proposal, it should even now, if proceeded with promptly and convincingly, do a great deal to dispel the atmosphere of despair and disintegration that has so favored the growth of communism. The plan is not hostile to Russia; it envisages cooperation with Russia as with other participants. It is reported from London that Great Britain may call a European economic conference for later this summer.

It would be very wrong to decide that now the mighty United States is thinking about doing something, Canada and the other lesser nations can sit back and relax. Canada in particular has a big part to play. For months past it has been becoming all too plain that a large part of the world is in a terrifyingly grave economic mess, lacking sufficient means of current subsistence as well as means of reconstruction; that the peoples of those lands are looking to the world's richest continent, North America, for salvation on a scale that is not yet realized over here, and that if we are to provide it we must organize for it more effectively than we have yet attempted to.

How Far Can We Go?

Canada as well as the United States will soon have to face and answer two vital questions. One is, how far are we willing to go in providing relief and promoting reconstruction in the world's needy countries? Assuming that the answer to that indicates that it's a considerable distance, the other question would be: how far *can* we go without wrecking our own economies or reducing our own peoples' standards of living so much that the result would be revolt?

A fact we should all recognize is that help must be provided. It's a matter of necessity as well as humanitarianism. Something like one-third of Canada's national income is derived from foreign trade, and currently about one-sixth of the United States'. Thus, cessation of foreign trade would smash Canada's economy and badly disrupt that of the United States. So that in helping to put the war-wrecked countries back on their feet, Canada and the U.S. will definitely be helping themselves.

Help, of course, is being provided. Both Canada and the United States have made substantial gifts and granted extensive loans and credits. But the need is increasing rather than diminishing, and it is becoming clear that the present unplanned manner of aid-rendering cannot be continued beyond a point without beggaring the givers too. Either the amount of aid rendered must be kept within the limits of the renderers' present capacity (which would have to be surveyed to determine what it is) or the aid-givers must deliberately set out to increase their capacity to give aid by (1) reducing their own consumption, or (2) working longer hours to produce more goods for export.

This is the point at which we have arrived, and the fact we must now face. We cannot give Britain and Europe the help they must have and, at the same time, hope to maintain the standards of living that our own natural resources and productive abilities seem to entitle us to. Reducing our own standards of living to give more help abroad would mean exporting, on credit or as free gifts, a larger proportion of our products than we are exporting now.

A Gift of Working Time

Presumably our people would be willing to accept this deprivation, at least if they were made to understand the two-sided nature of the emergency. But there is another consideration: the stimulus this would give to rising prices. To reduce an already inadequate supply of goods in a period of high public purchasing power would be highly inflationary, as regards the home market. And we are already keenly aware of inflation and eager to check it.

Perhaps, then, we should adopt the other course and deliberately set out to increase our production to an extent that would give us a substantially larger volume for export without affecting our domestic supplies. This might be achieved by adding a few hours to the work-week, without pay for the extra hours. It would be a very practical contribution to the countries which have suffered so much more than we. Would labor accept it? It would, of course, be donated time and would not mean a lowering of wage rates.

Besides creating goodwill for us abroad, the adoption of this proposal (to work additional hours for export, without pay) would bring home to us ourselves the nature of the emergency, as nothing else would. The shocking truth is that most of Europe and parts of Asia are near death as a result of the war. Their condition is worse today than when the war ended. We suffer minor inconveniences while they suffer agonies. Hates and bitternesses are being engendered which bode ill for future peace. To give up a little of our leisure to help our brothers overseas would be good for them and very good for us, from every point of view.

(*Continued from Page* 38)

That situation is manifestly impossible. U.S. exports have lately been, in value, about four times as much as British exports, and, if anything, Britain's proportion of the total will diminish, not increase.

Just as Britain's standard of living depends on the plans to free world trade from the restrictions which crippled it in the inter-war years, so does the United States hope of maintaining full production. It seems strange that any obstacle should have been put in the way of progress in these negotiations by a country which is becoming alarmed at the imminent collapse of the world's buying-power for want of dollars.

It is a commentary on the outlook of undiscriminating protectionists: they see only the industry which is threatened by foreign competition, not the industries which would be exporting more if foreign goods were allowed free entry.

The U.S. Administration must be painfully aware of both sides of the argument. If one is to assume that it has rejected the principle of buying goods abroad, thus providing the world with dollars, one must assume that it has decided to make those dollars available by loans or grants; for it is quite certain that the administration has no idea of letting world demand go completely unsatisfied, with a major slump in the U.S. as an inevitable consequence.

The British Government, however, is not basing its policy on the assumption that any more loans will be forthcoming. It has to face the task of straightening its overseas trade account without fresh credits, and without the certainty — nor, in the present circumstances, the likelihood — that the necessary export objective can be reached.

If the worst happens and the Conference breaks down completely, or if it disperses amidst pious words of faith in its ideals as a disguise for a failure to yield any practical results, there will be only one course for British trade policy. It will have to turn away even more resolutely from the hard-currency countries and devote all attention to the Empire and to the non-sterling countries (mainly European) which it can regard as markets and suppliers.

There are vast possibilities in those non-American areas, and after some painful years the reorientation would doubtless give, within its limits, satisfactory results. But such a policy would be only making the best of a regrettable situation.

It may be necessary: it probably will be. But it is not the way to peace and plenty on a world scale.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Madsen's Mill Expansion Plans Likely Reached Within Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines—nine year old producer—is considering an increase in mill capacity it will likely be another year before definite action can be expected. Ore reserves made a substantial gain in the 12 months ending February 28, 1947, and are now sufficient for nine years' operations at present mill capacity of 400 tons daily, at which rate the mill was again running last November. The need for enlargement of the mill is referred to in the annual report by Joseph McDonough, president, who states however, that since equipment and supplies for the expansion are difficult to obtain at reasonable cost, the directors have decided to concentrate for the present on examining other sections of the mine in the belief that substantial additions to the already important reserves will be established and thus influence sound decisions as to the proportions of the enlarged mill. The information necessary to reach a definite conclusion should be available within a year. Ore reserves at the close of the fiscal year were estimated at 1,287,980 tons, of $7.56 grade, above the 1,700-foot level, an increase of 490,690 tons and a rise in grade of 45 cents per ton, over the previous year.

•

Net profit of Madsen Red Lake was $150,657, equal to $1.23 per ton, or 4.8 cents per share, as against $95,536, or 2.7 cents per share in the previous year. Had it not been for the return to dollar parity net profit would have been two cents per share higher. Working capital of $1,115,635 at the end of the fiscal year compared with $1,212,731 a year previous. Grade milled was slightly lower at $8.57, but was maintained well above the estimated grade of ore reserves. Operating costs at $6.32 per ton represented a decrease of $1.14 per ton from the preceding year, a creditable performance in the face of rising prices and wages and despite the fact that development footage was increased considerably. A heavy development program, concentrated mostly on opening up and preparing the lower levels for mining, was carried on during the year. The new ore developed during the period was almost entirely below the 1,100-foot level. The four lower levels, says E. G. Cranston, mine manager, have disclosed a total average of approximately 1,500 tons per vertical foot and the east drift on the 11th (1,700) level, in particular, still has a considerable length of interesting ground ahead of it.

•

An increase in tonnage and production in 1946 by Sylvanite Gold Mines was largely offset by the reduction in the price of gold and profits increased only slightly from 9.3 cents to 10.7 cents per share. The reduction in the selling price of gold cut profits to 3.53 cents in the second half of the year and the increase of 10 cents per hour on December 1, 1946, means a further reduction in earnings, states W. V. Moot, president and managing director, in the annual report. It is estimated the company can earn about 8 cents per share in 1947, and the dividend rate has been reduced accordingly. Net working capital of $1,005,990 at the end of the year compares with $979,563 a year previous. Broken ore reserves were 61,332 tons, an increase of 7,794 tons. During the year, in development work on the new lower levels the known high grade ore on the 4,500-foot level was opened up and extended. During 1947 promising ore occurrences are being developed to the east on the 4,650-foot horizon. Some fine ore disclosures are being reported from this level and almost 500 feet of ore has been opened. With sinking of the No. 5 shaft from the 3,150-foot level 16 new horizons were established.

•

Production from the Beattie mine of Consolidated Beattie Mines, where clay last year broke through from the glory hole and again filled the shafts, drifts and stopes to within 70 feet of the fourth level, is expected to be resumed this summer. Exploration work carried out during

(*Continued on Page* 43)

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1ST JULY, 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
P. SIMMONDS.
Manager.

9th June, 1947.

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DIVIDEND NO. 1

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 55c per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the above shares for the period from and including May 12th, 1947, to and including June 30th, 1947.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 2nd, 1947, in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 1 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 14th, 1947, by cheque which will be mailed on June 30th, 1947, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

The Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction, and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank, The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

3rd June, 1947
325 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

J. H. Crang & Co.
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. N. C., Three Rivers, Que.—Net earnings of DOMINION COAL CO. for 1946 were reported at $580,470, equal, to $2.71 a share on the 6 per cent $25 par preference stock, compared with $512,818, or $2.39 a share, for the previous year. Combined loss from operations for 1946 of $5,190,520 was up from $4,502,649, while miscellaneous income, including government assistance, was $7,529,417, against $6,923,242 in 1945. Working capital of $5,494,040 compared with $5,059,188 at the end of 1945.

J. H. S., Victoria, B. C.—Yes, BAYVIEW RED LAKE GOLD MINES is still in existence, but is presently marking time pending new financing arrangements which will permit completion of sinking the No. 1 shaft to its originally projected depth of 1,000 feet. This shaft was deepened to 700 feet last year by the present company and hydro power contracted for, which is expected to be available in the summer. The former operators of the property put a shaft down to 500 feet and carried out considerable lateral work on four levels. Indicated and probable ore from this work has been estimated at 50,000 tons grading 0.50 ounce gold. The No. 2 shaft was sunk to 100 feet to investigate the north vein and sampling at intervals on the 3,300-foot length of this vein gave some high grade values. Drifting east and west returned encouraging results, but at this point wartime difficulties caused suspension of development. The possibility of installing a small mill to handle the known ore is, I believe, being considered, and I understand part of the equipment for a 100-ton mill is on the property. The last quotation I noticed for the shares was 5½ cents bid and seven asked.

B. F. W., Edmonton, Alta.—Consolidated profit of DISTILLERS CORP.-SEAGRAMS LTD. and subsidiaries for the three months ended April 30, 1947, after income and excess profits taxes of $7,566,070, amounted to $10,477,921 and compared with $4,995,383 in the corresponding period of 1946 when tax provision was $6,580,329. This brings profit for the nine months ended April 30 to $42,312,779 as contrasted with $18,189,824 in the same period of the previous year.

D. M. T., Truro, N.S.—Yes, the outlook for FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES appears promising, with production expanding. Officials are hopeful that by the middle of this year it will have attained a rate slightly higher than the best reached in prewar years. The demand for nickel is excellent and orders at the beginning of the year were said to be the largest ever. The company's financial position is strong and ore reserves at a new peak. At the annual meeting late in March it was stated the company's metals have been delivered in 17 countries and business has been resumed with a very substantial list of customers. Deep development at the mine has been yielding encouraging results and a long term program, including the sinking of a winze to 4,000 feet is being under-

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

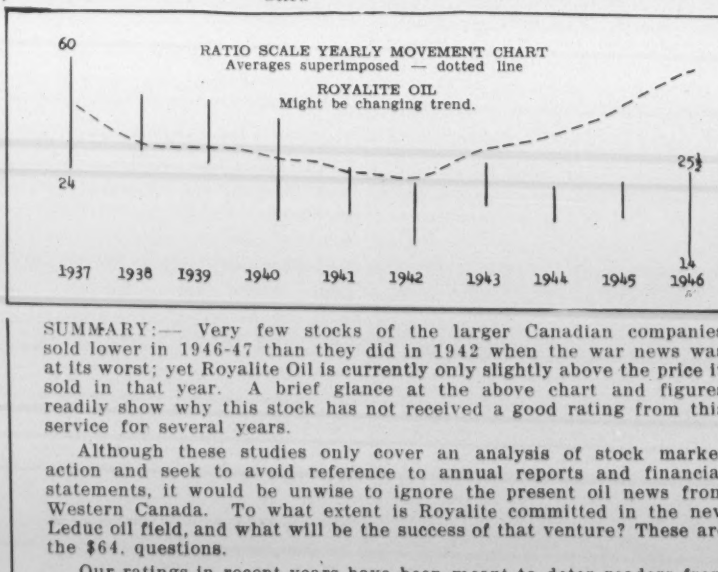
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY LIMITED

			Averages	Royalite
PRICE 30 MAY 1946	— $17.50			
YIELD	— 5.7%	Last 1 month	Down 1.2%	Up 2.9%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 80	Last 12 months	Down 20.3%	Down 2.8%
GROUP	— "C"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 59.3%
RATING	— see below	1946-47 range	Down 23.1%	Down 46.0%



SUMMARY:— Very few stocks of the larger Canadian companies sold lower in 1946-47 than they did in 1942 when the war news was at its worst; yet Royalite Oil is currently only slightly above the price it sold in that year. A brief glance at the above chart and figures readily show why this stock has not received a good rating from this service for several years.

Although these studies only cover an analysis of stock market action and seek to avoid reference to annual reports and financial statements, it would be unwise to ignore the present oil news from Western Canada. To what extent is Royalite committed in the new Leduc oil field, and what will be the success of that venture? These are the $64. questions.

Our ratings in recent years have been meant to deter readers from holding Royalite, when it was in a long term down trend. Relative movements over recent weeks and months have been somewhat better than average and might denote a change in its market action. We do not feel competent to be more specific at the moment.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th June 1947

Unclaimed Dividends

of Burns & Co. Limited are being held for delivery to certain shareholders because:

- They have changed their addresses and have not advised the Company or its Transfer Agent; or
- They hold original issue Preferred and Common shares of the Company and have not exchanged their certificates for the new Class "B" shares.

Holders of fractional shares of the Company in bearer form, which do not carry dividend rights, should acquire sufficient additional fractional shares to make up one full share. These will be exchanged by National Trust Company Limited for a registered certificate in the applicant's name, and will thereafter carry dividend rights.

Exchange of original Preference and Common shares for Class "B" stock and changes of address are made by National Trust Company Limited at 20 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ontario, the Transfer Agent.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
Calgary, Alberta

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

What of the Short Term?

BY HARUSPEX

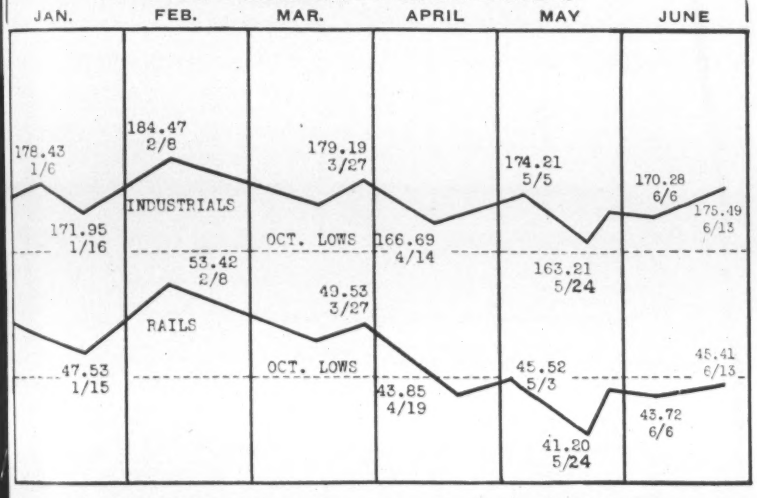
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, intermediate decline has subsequently been under way.

Volume of U.S. business activity, and corporate earnings, are ruling above the level of stock prices. Later in the year, say, the fourth quarter, it is probable that this spread will be narrowed by way of a decline in business and earnings. When this decline puts in its appearance, the stock market will be under pressure and levels below those witnessed in the decline from 1946 to date would be the logical expectation.

Awaiting evidence of positive business deterioration, there is always the possibility that the stock market will give attention to the more immediate picture, in which event a substantial rally of one or more months' duration could be witnessed. Whether such a rally, in the current instance, is to be seen could easily depend on the outcome of the labor bill now facing the President. An early enactment, including Presidential approval or overriding of a veto, would represent a favorable development psychologically.

Test as to the shorter-term direction of the market will be seen over the next several weeks in the weekly fluctuations of the two averages. Minor decline, if failing to break the May lows, and if followed by an advance to above the point from which such decline started, would signal a rally of intermediate proportions. To the contrary, any decline carrying both the railroad and industrial averages decisively (more than 1.01 points) under the May lows would reconfirm the primary decline as being immediately under way. Such a development would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 40.15 and 162.11, respectively.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



taken. The question of opening up the McKim property is under consideration and further examination and testing of the properties optioned and staked in the Lynn Lake area, Manitoba, will be carried out this year. Net profit in the quarter ending March 31 was equal to 6.7 cents per share, as against a net loss in the like period of 1946, and a net profit of 7.41 cents per share for the preceding three months. Net working capital as at March 31 of $8,493,456 is $204,905 greater than at the close of 1946.

A. W. S., Dundas, Ont.—Consolidated net profit of CHATEAU-GAI WINES LTD., and subsidiaries during the year ended April 30, 1947, established an all-time high. While in recent months foreign champagnes have been available in good supply, the company is maintaining its competitive position in this field and demand for other products of the company is increasing.

G. A. J., Barrie, Ont.—A new property, consisting of 36 claims in the Lynn Lake area, Manitoba, was recently acquired by CITRALAM MALARTIC MINES. The geology is considered favorable and an engineer has been appointed to direct preliminary work. The property adjoins the main Sherritt Gordon property and the Baker Lake Explorations ground. Diamond drilling on the main Citralam property has been temporarily suspended pending the outcome of underground exploration on the adjoining Norbenite Malartic property. The property is a large one and exploration has shown gold widely scattered, hence the need for extensive drilling is indicated. At the end of 1946 the company reported current assets of $7,079 and current liabilities of $4,487. Investments at book value of $45,861 are held, and these include a block of Norbenite shares.

L. P. S., Chicago, Ill.—Yes, LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD CORP. is the first gold mine, not only in Canada, but in North America, to commence producing gold since the last war. The gold pouring from preliminary tuning-up operations on June 7 culminates an extensive program commenced in July, 1944, when the first gold intersection was obtained in diamond drilling. Subsequent drilling quickly indicated large tonnages of ore at this Quebec property in an ore zone over 2,000 feet long and estimated to contain 2,500 tons per vertical foot. Shaft sinking in rock was started in March, 1946, and the four-compartment entry completed to 875 feet in February, 1947. Results obtained from lateral development on the 225,375, and 525-foot horizons, have been much better than expected from diamond drilling indications. The mine is served by a modern mining plant capable of supplying 1,000 tons daily, and a cyanide milling plant of 500 tons daily capacity. The latter commenced regular operation in April and will be stepped up to 500 tons by the end of July. Mine output is reported well up to expectations. Up to the present time, approximately $1,400,000, has been expended on exploration, development, equipment, etc.

J. S. G., Toronto, Ont.—The holdings of OUILLETTE MINES consist of 44 claims in the Savant Lake section of Northwestern Ontario, 10 recently having been added by staking to protect the extension of the mineralized zone located on the surface. The group of 34 claims was formerly owned by Supreme Gold Mines. Considerable surface work and some diamond drilling has been carried out and this failed to definitely outline an oreshoot. An electrical survey last year is stated to have given encouraging results. A deep diamond drilling program was recently started and the first two holes have substantiated surface indications of a 400-foot wide mineralized zone having a traceable length on surface of 3,000 feet, the company reports. Hole No. 1 gave one intersection assaying $10.50 across five feet, while results of hole No. 2 are said to have repeated this indication. In both cases, a series of well mineralized porphyry dikes has been cut. Drilling is continuing to explore along the strike of the structure.

Nova Scotia's Progress and Production

The favourable financial progress of Nova Scotia is reflected in the reduction of net general debt by $12,549,324 or 16% since November 30th, 1940, after giving effect to present financing. A surplus of revenue over expenditure has been achieved in each of the past ten fiscal years.

Proceeds of the new issue of $10,200,000 Province of Nova Scotia Serial and Sinking Fund Debentures will be used to redeem an issue of 4½% Debentures on September 15th, 1947. We offer, as principals, the new issue of—

Province of Nova Scotia

2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures

Due June 16th, 1968

Price: $101 and interest, to yield about 2.68%

In 1946, value of production from farm products in Nova Scotia was estimated at $32,200,000 or about $500 per capita; coal output was estimated at 5,452,000 tons or nearly 30% of Canada's total production, while fisheries, fruit crops and other agricultural production were important in the Province's aggregate income.

A circular including details of this issue and financial statistics of the Province forwarded gladly upon request.

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Winnipeg Ottawa London, Eng. TORONTO Montreal Hamilton New York Kitchener Vancouver Victoria London, Ont.

Company Reports

Dominion Stores

SALES of Dominion Stores Ltd. expanded widely to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year ended March 22, 1947—a 53 week period—the annual report of the company shows. Despite a correspondingly wide increase in cost of sales, net earnings for the period were sharply higher being equal, after all charges and write-offs, to $2.46 a share on 309,014 shares outstanding at the end of the year as compared with net of $1.55 a share (inclusive of refundable e. p. tax) on 290,014 shares, outstanding, for the fiscal year ended March 16, 1946.

Total sales for the period under review were valued at $40,898,921, and showed an increase of $6,069,576, or 17.43 per cent. over figure of $34,829,345 for the preceding fiscal year. Annual sales per store were 20.99 per cent greater.

The report points out that net profits of the company for the period covered were equal to only 1.86 cents of each sales dollar and it is emphasized that earnings expansion was achieved as a result of sales aggressiveness, making for increased volume, and greater efficiency in operation.

Cost of sales increased to $38,984,842 from $33,233,797 the year before and operating profit is shown up about $310,000 at $1,595,547 from $1,285,215. Addition of interest earned, down at $2,005 from $23,191, and deduction of depreciation, up at $104,655 from $83,509; pension plan write-off, executives salaries and fees, and income and e. p. taxes, down at $821,000 from $885,000 (exclusive of refundable e. p. tax) left net earnings at $760,920.

The balance sheet shows net working capital well maintained at $2,375,418 as compared with $2,405,491. Current assets declined by over $700,000 to $3,928,554 from $4,636,382 but current liabilities also decreased to $2,230,891 from $1,553,536 on the previous balance sheet.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Canada's First Life Company Passes Century Mark and Goes Forward

By GEORGE GILBERT

In order to get an idea of what has been accomplished in building up Canada's first life insurance institution to its present position of strength and security, with insurance in force of over $1,000,000,000 and assets of about $350,000,000, it is instructive to take a look at its foundations which were laid 100 years ago and upon which the present structure has been erected.

It was established on a sound financial basis in the beginning, and its steady progress over the years in expanding its business and service has been marked by adherence to safe administrative methods, with absolute security to policyholders the paramount consideration. During its first century it has paid to or accumulated for policyholders and beneficiaries over $940,000,000, which is $100,000,000 more than the premiums it has received from its policyholders.

IN THE case of a well-established and soundly managed life insurance company, each year of its existence adds to its business and financial strength, so that when it reaches the century mark, for instance, it may said to be 100 years strong rather than 100 years old. Thus the older a company becomes, the stronger it gets and the more capable it is of achieving greater progress in the future. The fact that Canada's first life company is now starting its second 100 years means that it is in a better position than ever to increase its business and its services to policyholders throughout the territories in which it operates.

Its long and successful record is one to which the people generally of this country have always pointed with considerable pride, as witness the numerous tributes and congratulatory messages received from many quarters on the occasion of its recent centennial celebration. The Canada Life has long been recognized as an outstanding and representative Canadian institution which over the years has helped to make the name of this country widely and favorably known in the various countries in which it transacts business.

It is almost impossible for anyone living in this day and generation, when life insurance is a household word, to appreciate the difficulties which face the founders of the first Canadian life company. For example, there were no postage stamps in 1847, mail had to be delivered by courier, and the postage, amounting to say three shillings on a letter, had to be collected on delivery.

Scanty Communication

Means of communication and transportation were scant in those days and while stage coaches were in use in the settled districts, the farmers had to carry their grain to the mill in sacks on their back or on horseback along the forest trails. There were no telephones, and telegraph communication had begun only a few months previously. A few newspapers were being published but they were having a hard struggle to maintain a bare existence. There was only the beginning of a railway, and no ocean steamers had yet arrived at Quebec.

It is also to be kept in mind that the majority of the people in Canada at that time knew little or nothing about the benefits of life insurance, and indeed many were strongly prejudiced against the idea of insuring one's life, on the ground that it was flying in the face of Providence to do so and would bring condign punishment.

It was under such conditions that the founder of the Canada Life and his associates undertook to establish a life insurance company in this country. The founder, Hugh C. Baker, manager of the Hamilton office of the Bank of Montreal, realizing the value of life insurance protection for himself, was compelled, in order to meet the requirements of a British life company with which he wanted to take out a policy, to travel all the way from Hamilton to New York City to obtain it. This was a hazardous journey of 500 miles and back by stage coach, by horseback and by river boat.

New Venture Started

Mr. Baker was 29 years old at the time, and upon his return to Hamilton he made up his mind that a company should be established in this country to make the benefits of life insurance more readily available to Canadians generally. He gathered around him a number of business and professional men who undertook to advise and assist him financially in the new venture. It was no light task that they assumed, as it took a lot of courage, enterprise and fortitude to launch a life company under the primitive conditions which then existed. There was no Dominion Government to grant a charter, to make reports to, or to inspect its books and transactions. They had to depend upon the strength of their own reputations in making their bid for public support.

It was not until April 25, 1849, that the company's charter received the Royal Assent in the Provincial Legislature. One of its provisions read as follows: "The directors shall cause to be yearly prepared and presented to the stockholders at the ordinary meeting a full and correct statement of the accounts of the company; the receipts and expenditures of the past year; the number of policies issued; the amount covered by policies in force; the yearly amount of annuities paid by the company; together with a general abstract of the estimated liabilities and assets of the company; a copy of which statement under the hand of the president or vice-president and countersigned by the secretary shall be transmitted to every shareholder and to the several branches of the Legislature."

Of its own volition the company thus provided in its charter for the submission yearly of a statement of its affairs to the various branches of the Legislature, thereby anticipating by many years any compulsory government requirements of this nature. As soon as there was a Dominion Government in existence, the company made a voluntary annual statement of its affairs to the Dominion authorities.

Efforts Bear Fruit

Being established on the same principles as those of the already well-established British companies which charged premiums commensurate with the risks assumed and were built on a sound financial foundation, the efforts of the new Canadian company to spread a knowledge of life insurance and its benefits soon began to bear fruit. Intelligent people in increasing numbers took out policies with the company, and it made steady progress in keeping with the general conditions of the sparsely settled country which at that time offered little opportunity for the rapid development of life insurance business.

One of the reasons why the com-

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
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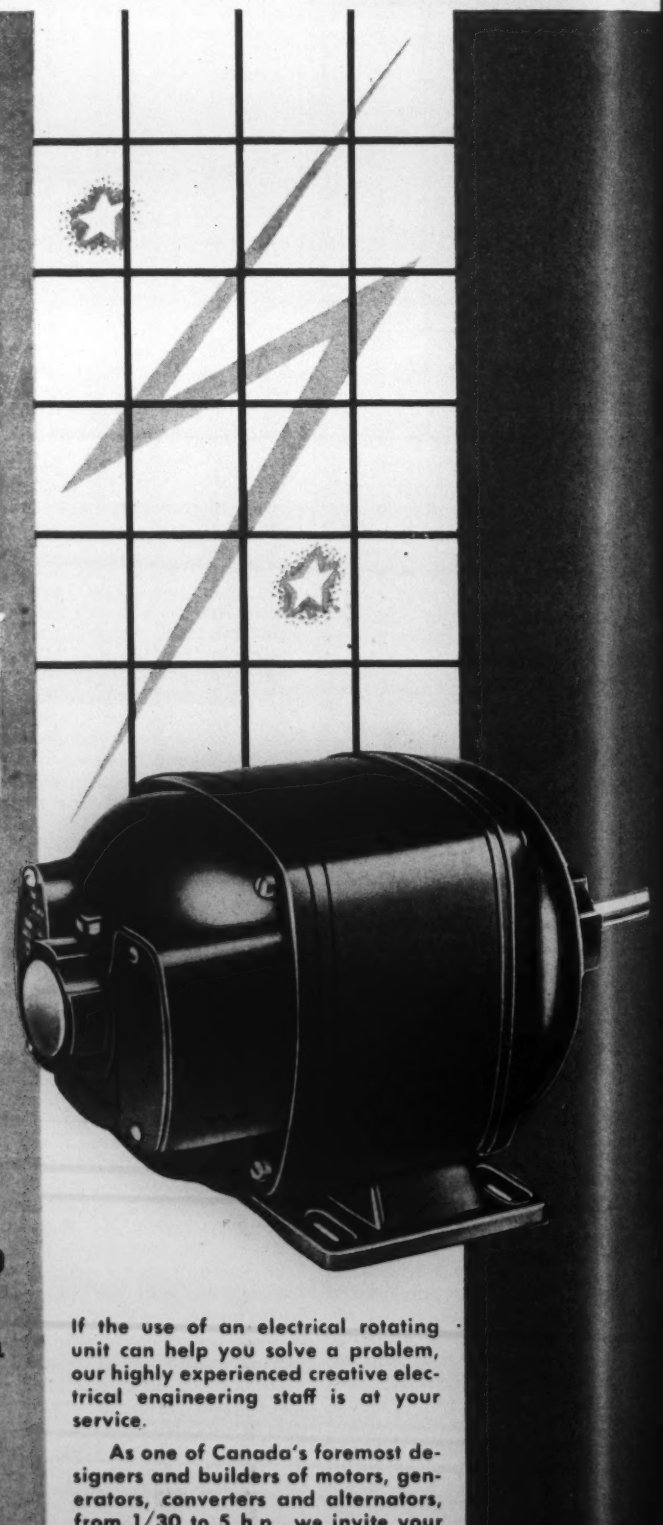

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CREATIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
B3

pany steadily grew in favor with the public was that from the beginning its policies were more liberal in their terms than were available generally at the time. For instance, in the first policy issued there was a provision on the back of the document, granting "the privilege of receiving a policy for life, for the equitable value of the assured's past payments, considered in reference to his present state of health, will be open to the assured." This privilege of taking a paid-up policy under certain conditions was not included in the policies of many of the largest companies in the business at that time, and in the case of some companies was not inserted until many years later.

Prompt payment of claims was another reason for its increasing popularity, for while there was a provision in the policy for payment within three calendar months after satisfactory proof of claim, the company established the practice of making immediate payment as soon as the necessary claim papers were completed. It was not long before the company became recognized as a safe and solid institution, with a reputation for fair and liberal dealing with its policyholders, a reputation which it has maintained down the years and with which it enters its second century of growth and service.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

As a regular reader of your publication, I would appreciate information about the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, c/o Stratton Whittaker, Ltd., 745 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, as to its financial standing in Canada, collectability of claims, and the extent of the business transacted by it in this country.

—S.G.J., Winnipeg, Man.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office in Toronto and branch office in the Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, was incorporated in 1909, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since Dec. 11, 1934. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. All claims are readily collectable, in the local courts if necessary. In taking out an accident and health policy, it is important to make sure that the answers to the questions in the application form are correct so as to avoid any delay in the case of a claim. According to latest published Government figures, its total assets in Canada at the end of 1945 were $2,343,588, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,519,454, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities of $824,134. Its total income in 1945 was $2,800,516, while its total expenditure amounted to $2,564,044, made up as follows: Net losses incurred, $1,384,102; taxes, $87,055; commission and brokerage, $730,004; general expenses, $362,883. Its underwriting gain in Canada for 1945 was $101,324.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

1946 on the Donchester property has continued to open up more ore and indications to date are that the 7th level is better than any of the upper levels, says W. B. Maxwell, director, formerly president, in the annual report. The shaft on this property is down to 1,500 feet and crosscuts out to the ore zone and some drifting on both the 8th and 9th levels has been done. Although considerable money has been spent on the difficult rehabilitation program of the Beattie mine since June, 1943, Mr. Maxwell states, it must be remembered that about $1,400,000 of the total has been used in opening up and bringing into production the Donchester mine. The company's capital structure was reorganized last September and on February 1, 1947, the 566,910 shares remaining in the treasury were optioned to D. H. Angus at 80 cents per share and prior to March 14, all these shares were taken up and $453,528 paid into the treasury. The net loss for 1946, after write-offs, was $574,540. The balance sheet as at December 31 showed current assets of $81,268. Supplies and prepaid expenses were valued at $313,040. Current liabilities totalled $415,571.

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Band-Ore Gold Mines Ltd. reports that it recently purchased the claims of the Bandolac Mining Company, Ltd. This property joins on the western boundary of Band-Ore. Consideration to be paid is 900,000 shares of treasury stock of Band-Ore and $15,000 in cash. The Band-Ore property is located one mile from Shebandowan on the C.N.R. in western Ontario.

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Under normal conditions it is estimated that around $750,000 would be Ventures Limited share of the earnings of Falconbridge, New Calumet, Canadian Malartic, La Luz, Matachewan Consolidated, Lake Dufault and Coniaurum, and this Thayer Lindsley, president, told Venture shareholders at the annual meeting "is not an unreasonable expectation." In dealing with new sources of income—Giant Yellowknife, Connemara, Keno Hill, American Nepheline and Dominior Magnesium—he stated, Ventures portion of earnings under normal conditions should exceed $500,000 per year by 1950. In addition, some of these operations are, of course, capable of growth far beyond his estimate. Included in the host of new development projects are three excellent showings which should in time become important. These are the Eureka lead-zinc mine in Nevada, the Kilembe copper-cobalt mine in Uganda and the Guayana gold mine in Venezuela. Active development is now being carried on at these mines. Mr. Lindsley states that during recent years, in order to maintain the company's position in so many new properties it was deemed wise to incur temporary bank advances. Compared to the great potential value of Giant, Connemara, Guayana, Kilembe, and Eureka, these advances, he adds, are not a serious matter and will be gradually paid off in the next few years.

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Underground development at East Sullivan Mines continues to provide expected results with respect to orebodies indicated by surface diamond drilling and to expose large unexpected tonnages of ore in areas where surface drilling gave no indication of such, it is officially reported. For instance, the central orebody on the 3rd level, where the greatest amount of work has been done, has now attained a length of 600 feet, averaging better than 2.5 per cent copper over a mean width of 50 feet, and the east end is still open. At this extremity, drifting across the ore zone has averaged 3.46 per cent copper across a true width of approximately 60 feet. Precious metal values have not yet been calculated. This unexpected orebody lies in the gap between the east and west orebodies. With the purchase of the final block of 75,000 shares at $4 net per share last month, the financing

(*Continued on Page* 44)

THE Casualty Company of Canada
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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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"Pulp Making", drawn by André Bieler, O.S.A., from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

CELLULOSE AGE

Pulp is the layman's word for cellulose, the most important organic chemical in the world. While it is the raw material of paper, it also appears in hundreds of other forms: rayon and cellophane, rugs and textiles, explosives and photofilm, plastics and construction materials. Its uses are manifold and expanding. This is the cellulose age.

Making and marketing pulp is but one facet of the pulp and paper industry which annually creates wealth to an amount exceeding half a billion dollars. Three quarters of this new wealth flows from pulp and paper sales abroad.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Flin Flon, Manitoba, Is Fed Up, and Wants to Join the N.W.T.

By P. W. DEMPSON

Winnipeg.

THE town of Flin Flon, Manitoba, is peeved and wants to secede from that province and join the Northwest Territories. When such a move was suggested a few weeks ago by the Flin Flon Board of Trade, most of us regarded the matter as a joke. But it appears now that this northern mining town of 8,000, which straddles the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, was very much in earnest. And it still is.

Residents of Flin Flon are fed up because the Manitoba Government has made no provision in its $3,000,000 road program for building a highway to the town. Flin Flon has been trying for years to get a highway connection with the rest of the province. Surveys and estimates of costs have even been prepared. Highways Minister Errick Willis claims that negotiations are under way between Premier Stuart Garson and Federal Resources Minister James Glen, with a view to Dominion assistance. That is the reason for the delay.

Manitoba's highway system at present is extended as far north as Cranberry Portage, 65 miles southeast of Flin Flon. To build the road to Flin Flon would involve a huge expenditure, since the area consists largely of bog, marsh, solid rock and heavy timber growth.

While the Flin Flon people have made it clear they are just about ready to shake the dust of Manitoba from their feet, it is difficult to figure out why they favor joining the Northwest Territories instead of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Government has already started building a 140-mile highway from Nipawin to Flin Flon at an estimated cost of $1,000,000; and furthermore, it has indicated it would welcome Flin Flon to its midst.

Naturally, it would be to Saskatchewan's advantage if Flin Flon were to become part of this province. The Government receives large provincial royalties from the mining companies which operate at Flin Flon. These have jumped from $178,000 the first year the C.C.F. assumed office, to an estimated $1,000,000 this year. This increase is due largely to Saskatchewan's insistence for a "better deal."

Perhaps that is why the people of Flin Flon are leaving Saskatchewan out of their calculations, and prefer to take a chance on the Northwest Territorial Government? At any event, the matter has reached the stage where the surrounding communities of Sherridon, Cranberry Portage and The Pas are behind Flin Flon in its secession efforts.

—Photo by Karsh

Floyd S. Chalmers, executive vice-president of Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., since 1942, was recently elected president of the Periodical Press Association of Canada for 1947-8. Mr. Chalmers was formerly with The Financial Post for 23 years, 17 of them as editor. P.P.A. numbers 122 publications with a combined circulation of three millions.

Ducks Unlimited

Ducks Unlimited, which has already spent $1,600,000 on the prairies to conserve migratory waterfowl, has earmarked another $300,000 for this summer. Organized in the mid-thirties when the waterfowl population in the United States and Canada was threatened with extinction, this international association has spent millions in improving breeding grounds, clearing marshes, feeding ducks and geese, and checking wanton slaughtering by hunters.

The 1947 program is the greatest in its history. The work is closely interlocked with irrigation projects of the P.F.R.A.

Canada's Mountaineer

Throughout the prairies, 54-year-old Rex Gibson, of Edmonton, is known as Canada's No. 1 mountaineer. He comes by this honestly. For Gibson has conquered just about every large peak in the Canadian Rockies. Late in July he will attempt to scale one of the last remaining unexplored groups.

Gibson, who is fast running out of Canadian peaks to climb, is to lead a major scientific expedition which plans to explore the Lloyd George range, about 300 miles north of Prince George, B.C. Three of the peaks tower to a height of 13,000 feet. Members of the party include Frank S. Smythe and Noel E. Odell, both of England, veterans of epic attempts to climb Mount Everest, and two of the best-known Alpinists in the world.

Rex Gibson knows the Rockies as well as any living man. He has climbed 300 of its approximately 1,000 peaks—35 of them first ascents. Mountains, he says, have presented an irresistible challenge to him since the time he spent mountain climbing in the Swiss Alps following the First Great War.

Doctor Shortage

Like most parts of Canada, with the possible exception of British Columbia, the prairies lack sufficient doctors to give everyone the attention that is desirable in the interests of a healthy population. It's estimated there should be at least one physician for every 1,000 inhabitants. None of prairie provinces is in that favored position, although Manitoba is close to it.

In Manitoba there are 726 doctors—one to every 1,032 of population; Alberta is next with 689, one for every 1,200 people; Saskatchewan has 577 physicians, a ratio of one to 1,500 inhabitants. In comparison, British Columbia has 1,400 medical men—one for every 785 residents.

Veterans' Farms

Cooperative farms for veterans are becoming popular in Saskatchewan. As an experiment the provincial government, early in 1946, placed 17 ex-servicemen on 16 sections of crown land in the Matador district, 40 miles north of Swift Current. They were provided with the necessary equipment and materials for starting operations. The Government paid them wages while they broke the virgin prairie and put up buildings.

By fall 2,600 acres were broken, 300 had been sown to flax and a good crop was harvested. The venture proved so successful that the Government has decided to settle 40 veterans next spring on four cooperative farms in the rich Carrot River Valley, in northeastern Saskatchewan. Already 200,000 acres have been set aside. Land-clearing and breaking is now under way. While a large part of this area will be converted into coop farms, the remainder is to be apportioned into small parcels for individual veterans.

As in the case of the Matador farm, the ex-servicemen sign a 33-year lease agreement, but they can buy the land after 10 years. The price will be determined by its productive performance in that period.

Barely Research

Winnipeg, key industrial city of the prairies, is to be the headquarters for the new Barley Improvement Institute of Canada. Aim of the institute, set up with a five-year endowment of $360,000 from the brewing and malting industries, is the improvement of quality and quantity of Canadian barleys. The over-all program includes plant breeding, scholarships, a service laboratory and distribution of malting barley seed.

Grants of $10,000 will be provided for a plant breeding program in the agricultural colleges of the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald College. Scholarships totalling $7,500 a year will be tenable at any of these five institutions for work done on plant breeding, plant physiology or biochemistry.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

agreement with Federal Trading and Agency Limited was concluded. Federal Trading was responsible for formation of East Sullivan and provision of all finances, aggregating $3,825,000, to the enterprise. At this time approximately $2,750,000 in cash, bonds and other quick assets, is on hand, a sum considered adequate to complete the initial underground development program, prepare the mine for production on a basis of 5,000 tons per day, erect plant and equipment capable of crushing that tonnage daily and provide the first concentrating unit of 2,000 tons per day.

For practically one third of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1947, Powell Rouyn Gold Mines was without revenue because of the shutdown at the Noranda smelter. The company, however, took advantage of the non-producing periods to carry out an extensive program of exploration and development and was, L. M. Keachie, president, states, successful in placing in sight substantial reserves of additional ore. An increase of some 200,000 tons is shown in the ore reserves which were 541,004 tons, grading 0.13 oz. per ton, at the end of March. Ore reserves do not include any allowance for below the 2,450-foot level, lowest of the mine, on which new ore has been disclosed for a total length of 836 feet. Similarly although the important new vein encountered in the northerly section of the property on the 950-foot horizon has already disclosed ore lengths totalling 250 feet, ore estimates are limited to areas 50 feet above and below the drift. A net loss of $209,525 was shown for the year. Net working capital is $346,139 against $445,411 a year previous.

McColl-Frontenac Oil
Company Limited

Certain aspects in regard to this company, we believe, make the common shares the most attractive in the oil group, for moderate income and appreciation over a period.

Our *MONTHLY BULLETIN* for June contains a comprehensive report on McColl. A copy will be sent on request.

Private Wire to Montreal and New York

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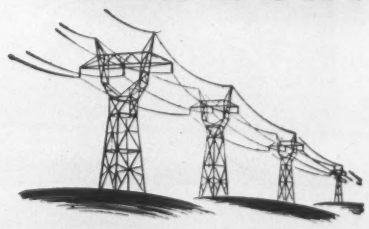
The Shawinigan Water and Power Company



Electricity developed from water power is important to factory, farm and home; and the hydro-electric industry is growing with Canada.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, one of the largest producers and distributors of hydro-electric energy in the world, serves a large area in the Province of Quebec (16,000 square miles), extending North and South of the St. Lawrence River, from Quebec City in the East to Lake of Two Mountains, 40 miles West of Montreal.

One quarter of the Company's gross revenue is derived from retail sales in 515 communities — the balance from sales of large blocks of power to industrial consumers and to other distributors of electricity.

The Company is now carrying out a programme of capital expansion, which will increase both its productive capacity and earning power.

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